NORTHEAST NEVADA FIRE ORIENTATION GUIDE – 2011 (updated 4/29/2011)

The Northeast Nevada Interagency Fire Management Program has fire suppression responsibility for 12.5 million acres (8.5 million acres of public land) under the jurisdiction of the Elko District Bureau of Land Management; Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest (Mountain City, Ruby Mountain and Jarbidge Ranger Districts); Bureau of Indian Affairs Eastern Nevada Agency; the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's Ruby Lake Refuge; the Duck Valley Indian Reservation of the Shoshone–Paiute Tribes, and privately owned lands under the jurisdiction of the Nevada Division of Forestry.

This guide is meant to give you some basic information relating to wildland fire safety, communications, procedures, and a variety of background information specific to Northeastern Nevada. Prior to being assigned to an incident, you will receive a briefing from staff from one of the agencies listed above. This guide will not replace a full briefing, but it is meant to supplement the briefing and provide you with a hardcopy of the information that is covered.

MISSION

"Our mission is to provide a motivated, safe, and professional workforce with core values of duty, respect, and integrity to manage all aspects of fire to achieve Nevada's goal of healthy, productive, sustainable ecosystems."

SAFETY FIRST – EVERY TIME, ALL THE TIME.

IMPORTANT NUMBERS

Elko Interagency Dispatch Center (EIDC) Toll Free	1-800-258-9478
Elko Interagency Dispatch Center (EIDC)	775-748-4000
Elko Interagency Dispatch Center Fax	775-748-4015
Elko BLM Duty Officer Line	775-753-0316
Elko BLM District Office Front Desk	775-753-0200
Northeastern Nevada Interagency Fire Management Officer	775-753-0304
Elko District BLM Assistant Fire Management Officer	775-753-0395
Carlin BLM Fire Station	775-754-6961
Wells BLM Fire Station	775-752-3183
Midas BLM Fire Station	775-529-0580
Mountain City Ranger District Office	775-738-5171
Nevada Division of Forestry Northern Region Office	775-738-3454

SAFETY

As with any fire program, safety is our top priority. No activity or emergency is so critical that safety rules should be overlooked and if a task cannot be completed safely it should not be attempted. You will be expected to know, apply, and practice safety throughout your employment or assignment here.

All fire suppression resources are expected to follow the Risk Management Process as outlined in your Incident Response Pocket Guide. This includes ensuring that LCES is in place prior to any tactical engagement during suppression operations, continual evaluation of the 10 Standard Fire Orders and 18 Watchout Situations, and following established guides such as the Downhill Line Construction Checklist and Common Denominators of Fire Behavior on Tragedy Fires.

Escape routes and safety zones must be continually evaluated and monitored during suppression operations as fire behavior dictates changing situations. The regions dry climate and abundance of fine fuels creates fire behavior that demands constant attention and keen situational awareness. Complacency and not maintaining situational awareness during rapidly escalating fire behavior have caught experienced resources off guard and created "near miss" and entrapment situations in recent years.

The proper use of PPE must also be stressed to all resources. Line supervisors are expected to continually monitor their crews for the proper usage of PPE to limit exposure to personnel. Crews and resources who are observed not utilizing PPE correctly while assigned to fires will be demobed immediately. This includes making sure sleeves are rolled down to the wrist, gloves are worn or immediately available, and fire shelter / IA Pack is worn at all times while on the fireline.

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL CONCERNS

A cultural resource is anything resulting from past human activities. This includes tools, art, trails, buildings, sites and districts that are important to our knowledge of human development. The Elko BLM Cultural resource program is set up to discover and preserve these sites and artifacts for scientific, cultural educational and religious use. It is our responsibility as Federal and State employees to help in the identification and protection of the artifacts and sites. Many of these areas have been intentionally vandalized or looted; therefore we should try to leave these areas as we find them. It is against federal law to willfully take any artifact from federally managed lands. If you have any questions as to what is cultural, historical or a sensitive area ask or request a Resource Advisor**.**

LOCAL POLITICAL CONCERNS

In addition to the cultural and historical values placed on the land in the area many people use this land to make a living. What may seem to be sage, grass, juniper or barren land to you is someone's rangeland, mining operation, recreation area, hunting ground, or back yard. The land here is just as important to the local community as the lands that you protect at your home units. So think before you speak and ask before you do something that may impact someone else. The 1999-2001 and 2005-2007 fire seasons have had a severely debilitating impact on local ranchers and cattle operations in the region. Remember, you are representing yourself, your home unit, and the Northeast Nevada Interagency Fire Management program to the public and we expect you to be courteous and professional in all situations.

TOPOGRAPHY

Elevations range from about 4000 to 12000 feet above sea level. Major landforms found in these areas include the full spectrum of broad valleys, mesas, and mountains varying in elevation and steepness.

FIRE WEATHER

Resources must continually monitor local weather and atmospheric conditions and provide for contingencies should rapid changes adversely affect fire behavior. Ensure fire weather forecasts and spot weather forecasts are being requested and that on-going weather monitoring is done. Lookouts must also be cognizant of local weather patterns. The weather on our district is normally hot and dry. Average annual precipitation is between 8-12 inches per year, and summer thunderstorms normally result in dry lightning with little to no precipitation reaching the ground. Daytime temperatures range from 85 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit during the summer. Relative humidity is often below 10%. Fire weather forecasts will be covered in daily morning briefings for initial attack resources and EIDC will also read both the morning and afternoon fire weather forecasts over the radio to keep personnel updated on changing conditions. All fire personnel should anticipate that changing weather will be a high risk factor during their planning. Identify trigger points such as wind shifts or increasing wind speed, dust devils or atmospheric instability, and drops in relative humidity to reassess your current actions and determine if contingency plans may be required.

FIRE BEHAVIOR

With the extreme fire behavior experienced in the Great Basin, the tactic of direct attack must include ensuring that you continually have "**one foot in the black**" or you "**carry the black with you**". This is essential for all fire resources to ensure a sound escape route to their safety zones. Northern Nevada has a history of extreme fire behavior that is only increasing with the cheat grass invasion. Fine dead fuel moistures are consistently near 5% during the summer months, and live fuel moistures are typically below 100% by July. Please be aware that the dry fuels, high temperatures, and low relative humidity produce fire behavior that many are not accustomed to. It is important to recognize that our range fires can exhibit rapid rates of spread and wind speed / direction will determine your fire behavior and spread potential.

Fire whirls are commonly experienced in the Great Basin because of the combination of fine flashy fuels, terrain, dry atmospheric conditions and strong surface instability. Fire whirls can reach 800 to 1000 feet AGL. Expect multiple fire whirls on Great Basin fires causing extreme to advanced fire behavior conditions with rapid fire growth in short periods of time. Firebrands from these fire whirls can cause short to moderate range spotting in many directions. Winds associated with these fire whirls can be intense and unpredictable and have caused blow up conditions on numerous incidents. Other concerns that have been documented in Safety Warnings and Advisories include:

- Anticipated rapid runs in dry live fuels such as pinyon and juniper, especially with windy conditions. With low live fuel moistures, do not assume "green" fuels will not burn.
- Anticipate easy ignition and rapid spread in flashy fine fuels. You cannot outrun it!
- Watch for moderate to long range spotting from intense surface fires, torching trees or areas of active crown fires.
- Anticipate fire whirls in hot, unstable conditions which can rapidly escalate fire behavior, jeopardize control lines and quickly increase fire growth rates.
- Watch for prolific cheatgrass growth which can allow fire to spread into old burn areas. Old burns may not provide for adequate fire breaks depending on fine fuel loads.
- Anticipate fires to exhibit extreme spread rates, elongated flaming fronts and an increase in fire brands. Expect long range spotting.
- Expect large amounts of acres to be consumed in short periods of time.
- **Bottom line is maintain your situational awareness at all times, ensure LCES is in place prior to engagement, and carry the black with you during direct attack while constantly evaluating safety zones and escape routes!**

GREAT BASIN WEATHER

Precipitation varies in amounts from about 4 to 16+ inches per year. In the Great Basin, the majority of precipitation is received in winter in the form of snow and rain, depending on elevation (March is often the heaviest precipitation month). Because this area experiences a continental climatic influence, it is subject to extended duration of hot, dry, windy weather with frequent thunderstorm activity throughout the summer. Low humidity and high temperatures serve to promote thunderstorm development. With summer thunderstorms comes high lightning activity.

Relative humidity can drop to minimums in the single digits with nighttime recovery ranging to 20-30%. Above this level, spread and intensity are reduced, although strong winds can sometimes overpower the effects of relative humidity recovery. An example is the fact that sagebrush stands can be consumed with significantly intense head fires at relative humidity levels in excess of 30% in the presence of winds in excess of 30 mph.

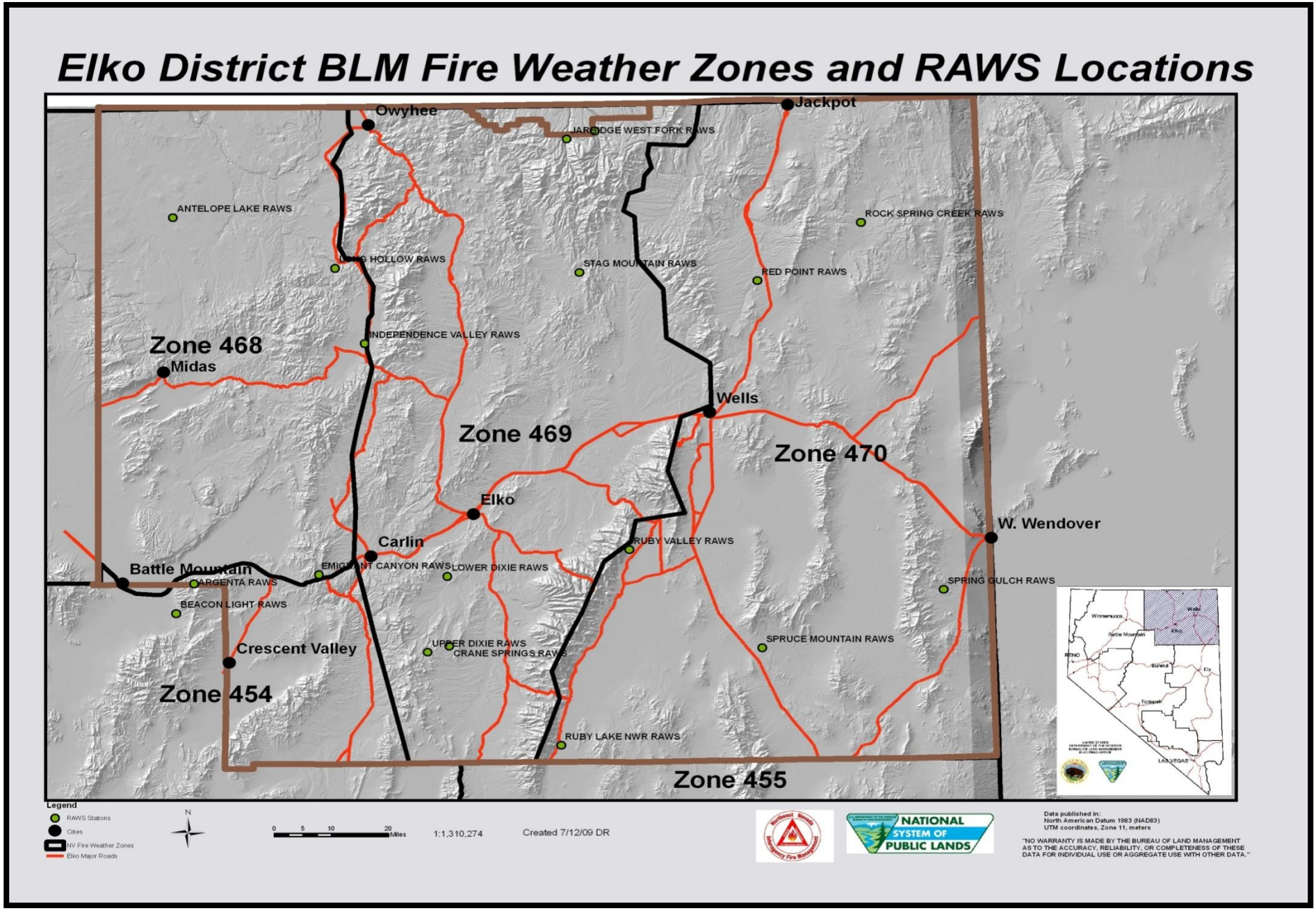
Temperatures during July and August can reach 90-110 degrees with diurnal changes of 30-50 degrees below daytime high temperatures.

Winds created by upper air flow generally originate from the west to southwest and moves to the east to northeast. Surface winds vary greatly, are affected by local terrain, and afternoon surface winds of 10-20 mph are common. Winds associated with the passage of thunderstorms can reach higher levels for short durations and often have significant effects on fires. Dust devils are common and dry cold fronts frequently affect active fires.

Storms track into the Great Basin from the southwest and affect Central and Western Nevada. They also track in from the northwest into Southern and Central Idaho, as well as, from the south and west into Utah. North Eastern Nevada is predominantly affected by storms tracking from the west and southwest into Nevada and traveling to the northeast. The extreme southern portion of the state will usually receive an influx of monsoonal moisture from Arizona and New Mexico during late July and August.

Thunderstorm frequency increases as the summer progresses. Moisture associated with thunderstorms varies but is greatest at higher elevations. In the Great Basin or western portion of this geographic area, thunderstorms will persist into August and early September.

Generally daytime hours are fairly long but traveling from south to north in the area will increase the day length about one and one-half hours. This does impact suppression operations during the peak burning periods (1000-1800) and occurs at different times and can affect operational period crew changes etc.


Elko District BLM Fire Weather Zones and RAWS Locations
Owyhee
Jackpot
JARBIDGE WEST FORK RAWS
ANTELOPE LAKE RAWS
ROCK SPRING CREEK RAWS
STAG MOUNTAIN RAWS
RED POINT RAWS
INDEPENDENCE VALLEY RAWS
Zone 468
Midas
Wells
Zone 469
Zone 470
Elko
W. Wendover
Carlin
RUBY VALLEY RAWS
Battle Mountain
LOWER DIXIE RAWS
SPRING GULCH RAWS
BEACON LIGHT RAWS
SPRUCE MOUNTAIN RAWS
Crescent Valley
UPPER DIXIE RAWS
CRANE SPRINGS RAWS
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Data published in:
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UTM coordinates, Zone 11, meters
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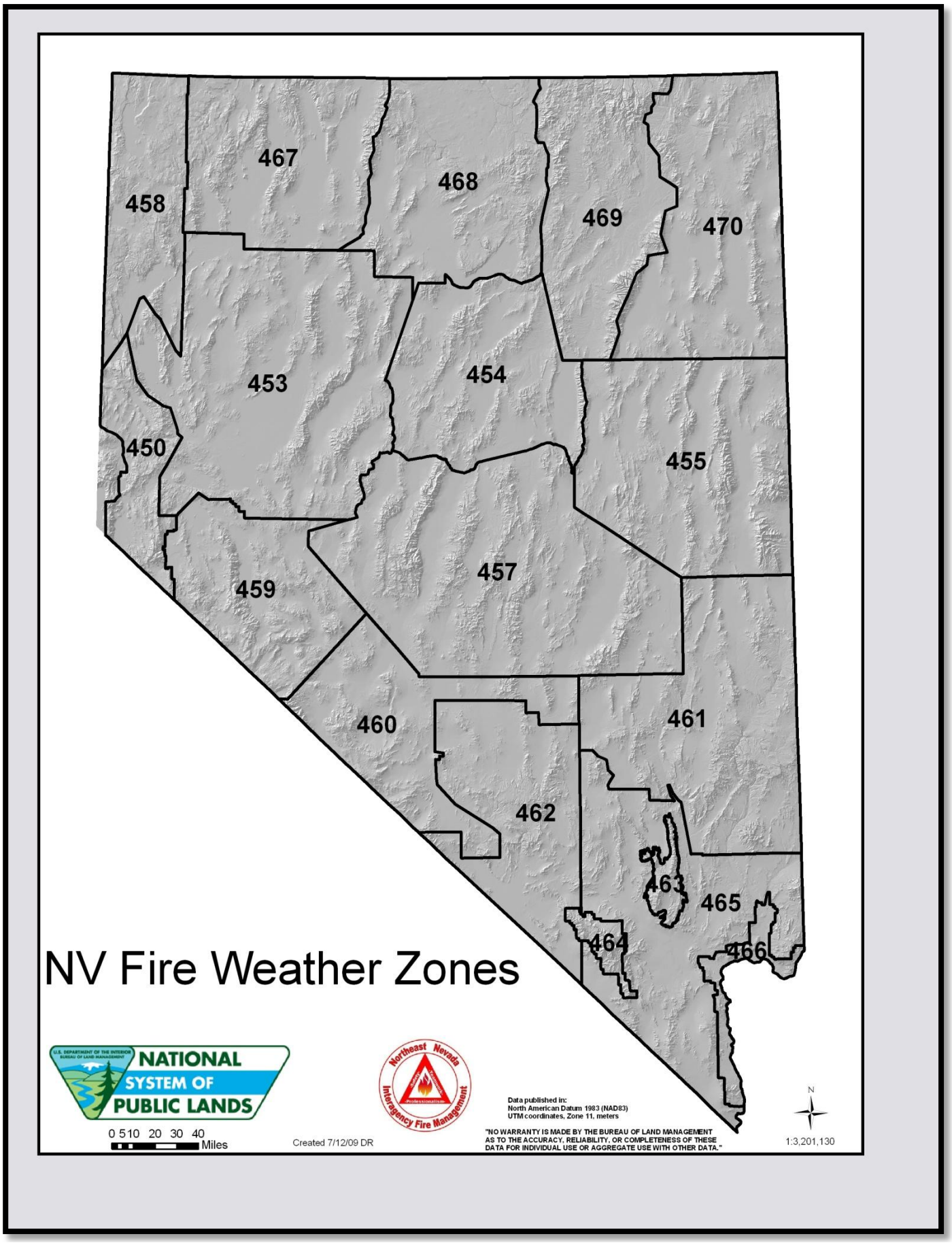
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SUPRESSION OPERATIONS

Strategy: The Great Basin contains the full range of resource values, fuel types and topographic features, appropriate strategies utilized during suppression activities will vary depending upon the specific set of conditions for a particular incident.

ANCHOR, FLANK, and PINCH with ONE FOOT IN THE BLACK

Direct Attack: Generally speaking, on most fires direct attack with hand tools and engines can be effective. Direct attack is also effective for higher elevation fuel types depending on the fire intensity. Normally, the flame length and spread rates will allow resources to work close to fire perimeter on heels and flanks. Water and retardant can effectively stop the fire spread. If rekindling occurs, it will happen over a short period of time due to light fuels. Most failures come from running out of water prior to completing control lines. Aerial retardant is effective as indirect attack for establishing line and also for tying engine lines together. Fire chemicals such as foam are also very effective in our light fuel types.

The ability to utilize direct attack is limited by the following:

1. Ability to work close to fire's edge (fire intensity), size of perimeter, and number of engines available.

2. Availability of water.

3. Type of terrain and ability to maneuver equipment through obstacles.

Indirect Attack: In lighter fuels, indirect attack and burning out is a good approach in areas where minimal burned area is not a significant concern. Indirect attack also becomes an option when direct attack is limited as mentioned earlier.

When using an indirect attack, several factors must be considered:

- Natural barriers
- Roads
- Burned acreage
- Timing-can burn out be completed prior to fire spread reaching predetermined line?
- Availability of resource for firing and holding
- Methods available to prepare burnout line

Methods of preparing burnout line that have proven effective include:

- Wet line with immediate burnout
- Engine applied foam line
- Air tanker applied retardant line

INDIRECT LINES SHOULD BE FIRED OUT IMMEDIATELY. CARRY YOUR FIRE WITH YOU! TIME AND AVAILABILITY DETERMINES IGNITION DEVICE USED. Time is critical and ground and aerial based ignition devices can be highly effective. Ground firing by hand is much slower but also effective.

Parallel attack: This type of attack is used on medium to large sized fires at higher elevations. Intensity of these fires frequently precludes direct attack so establishment of sound anchor points and well timed burnouts make this method successful.

Tactics: As resource values to be protected increase, tactics will implement a more aggressive and productive capability of suppression resources. Common tactical considerations include:

- Night operations are highly effective, consider shifts that allow resources to work into the night
- Use of natural barriers/fire line location
- Chemical retardant use and limitations on use
- Burnout indirect lines both through aerial and ground ignition
- Minimum impact rehabilitation techniques
- Mop-up standards
- Helispot location and rehabilitation
- Safety concerns/snag problem areas/ evacuation needs
- Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST)-should be standard procedure on all wildland fires but are mandatory in all Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas unless authorization is granted for more aggressive tactics.

RED LIGHTS AND SIREN POLICY

The use of red lights and sirens (Code 3 Driving) **WILL NOT** be utilized for responses to wildland fire incidents occurring within Elko District BLM by any resources or overhead. The use of red lights will be limited to roadside incidents to provide greater visibility and safety for passing motorists and firefighters working along public roadways.

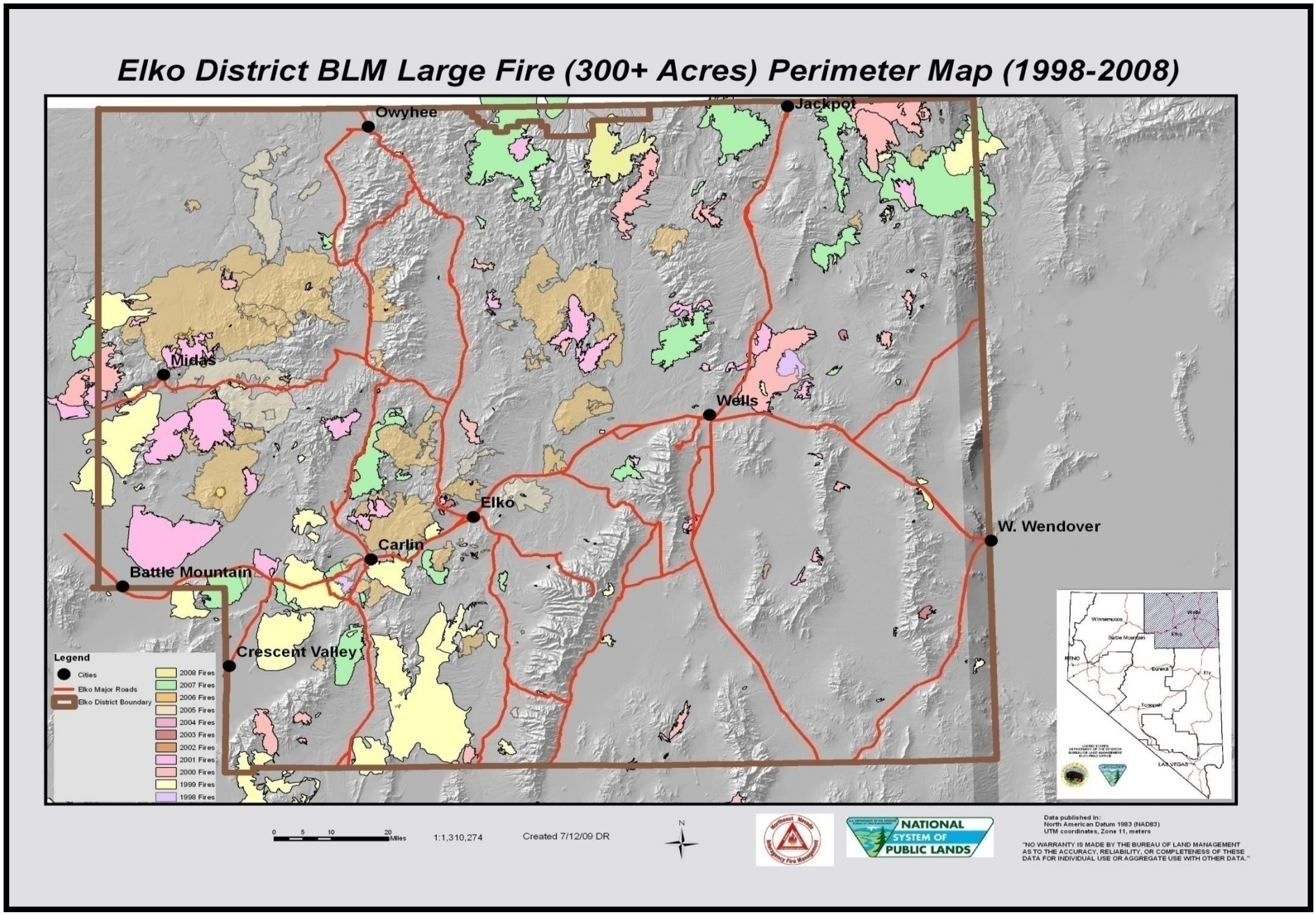
SUPPRESSION RESOURCES

Engines: The most common and effective suppression resource are our engine crews. Engines types may range from Type 6 to Type 1 Structure Engines, with the most common being Type 4 Heavies (4 X 4). The limiting factor to the success of direct mobile attack is the availability of natural water sources or support through water tenders. Heavy Type 4 engines will routinely engage in direct mobile attack working in tandem with other engines. Excellent driving skill is required to maneuver this equipment through rough terrain while maintaining situational awareness of fire behavior and activity.

Heavy Equipment: It is very common in northeast Nevada to utilize heavy equipment including but not limited to Engines, Dozers, Graders, and Tractor/Mowers to aid in the suppression of wildland fires. The Elko District has an agency dozer that can be used as an Initial Attack Resource. We also utilize heavy equipment through cooperators such as NDF, local VFDs, local mining companies, and private citizens and vendors under contract as needed. Dozers are a very effective tool in the control of wildland fires, but the resource impacts must also be considered and mitigated during and after their use. Ensure Resource Advisors (READs) are ordered if dozers are to be utilized on public lands, and if you are in an area of cultural significance a District Archaeologists must be consulted.

Hand Crews: Hand Crews are a common resource utilized on extended attack and team action wildland fires. The Ruby Mountain Interagency Hotshot Crew is based out of the Elko District BLM, Nevada Division of Forestry provides 12-24 person inmate hand crews out of the Wells and Carlin Honor Camps, and the Eastern Nevada Agency has AD Type II Crews.

Aircraft: Helicopters are extremely effective for quick initial attack, personnel movement, support, supply transport, reconnaissance, and water or chemical delivery. Single Engine Air Tanker (SEATs) and Heavy Airtanker use in the Great Basin is common. There are numerous airtanker bases throughout this area with the capability for operation of portable refill bases to support large fire suppression activities as needed. The Elko Helitack Crew hosts an Exclusive Use Type 3 Helicopter (call sign OCR / AS350 B2 AStar) with a 10 person module that is based out of the Elko Regional Airport at EIDC. When available, smokejumpers may be useful for single tree fires with no road access or small fires in inaccessible terrain.


Elko District BLM Large Fire (300+ Acres) Perimeter Map (1998-2008)
Owyhee
Jackpot
Midas
Wells
Elko
W. Wendover
Carlin
Battle Mountain
Crescent Valley
Legend
Cities
Elko Major Roads
Elko District Boundary
2008 Fires
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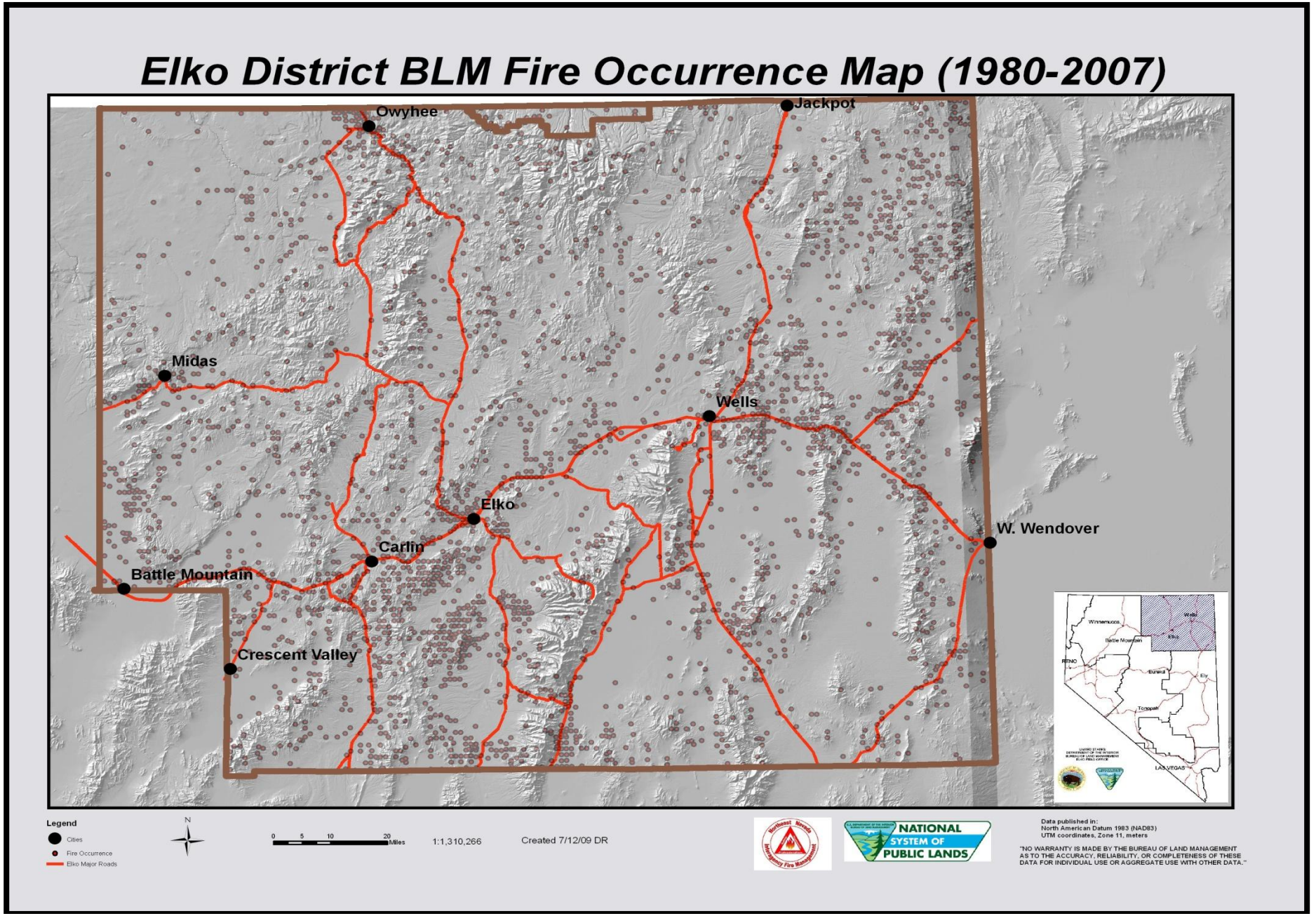
Elko District BLM Fire Occurrence Map (1980-2007)
Owyhee
Jackpot
Midas
Wells
Elko
W. Wendover
Carlin
Battle Mountain
Crescent Valley
Legend
Cities
Fire Occurrence
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PROTECTION OF SAGE-GROUSE HABITAT

Policy/Action: The Gunnison sage-grouse and greater sage-grouse are BLM-sensitive species that are to be managed to promote their conservation and help address the need for listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in accordance with the BLM's special status species policy (BLM Manual 6840). Fire and fuels management functions will contribute to conservation of these species through planning processes, sage-grouse maps, fire management decisions, and best management practices. While protecting sage-grouse habitats and populations is critical, firefighter and public safety remain our highest priorities.

Wildland Fire Operations
The BLM will strive to maintain a high initial attack success rate while being cognizant of sage-grouse habitats by:

- utilizing available maps and spatial data depicting sage-grouse habitats in suppression response and staging decisions;
- using predictive services to help prioritize firefighting resources and, to the extent possible, pre-position those resources to optimize an efficient response in critical habitat areas;
- improving firefighter awareness of the importance of sagebrush habitat;
- continued use of resource advisors familiar with local sage-grouse habitat needs during initial and extended attack who are trained in suppression procedures and can advise about most appropriate tactics, etc.;
- emphasizing habitat conservation during resource allocation decisions, such as in local and geographic area multi-agency coordination group meetings; and
- applying local, state, or national-level best management practices (Attachment 1).

Currently Occupied Habitat
May be used when flexibility and opportunities exist for planning in advance of fire fighting efforts. Displays intact sagebrush communities where greater sage-grouse and Gunnison sage-grouse are likely to occur.

Priority Habitat
Aids in initial attack and setting fire management priorities. A prioritized subset of the "Currently Occupied Habitat Map" and as such indicates highly valued habitat.

Background: In November 2004, in response to population and habitat trends, the BLM published the National Sage-Grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy. The BLM National Strategy emphasizes partnerships in conserving sage-grouse habitat through consultation, cooperation, and communication with the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, state wildlife agencies, local sage-grouse working groups, and various other public and private partners. In addition, it set goals and objectives, assembled guidance and resource materials, and provided comprehensive management direction for the BLM's contributions to the ongoing multi-state sage-grouse conservation effort. This IM reflects continued implementation of the goals set forth in the BLM National Strategy.

Since completion of the BLM National Strategy, additional peer-reviewed research analyzing the impact of wildland fire and consequent fire management strategies on sage-grouse has been refined. The BLM will consider this body of research in the context of all fire management activities on public lands. During the past year, BLM state and national wildlife program leads have improved the delineation of highly valued sage-grouse habitats using bird density, seasonal occupancy trends, and other variables. Habitat polygons previously described as "interim key habitat" have been improved, and are now labeled as priority habitats.

While wildland fire has been identified as one of the key factors contributing to the loss of sage-grouse habitat, there are opportunities to reduce habitat loss by taking appropriate action prior to, and during, wildfire events as outlined in this IM.

Fire Management Best Management Practices for Sage-Grouse Conservation

1. Develop state-specific sage-grouse toolboxes containing maps, a list of resource advisors, contact information, local guidance, and other relevant information.

2. Provide localized maps to dispatch offices and extended attack incident commanders for use in prioritizing wildfire suppression resources and designing suppression tactics.

3. Assign a sage-grouse resource advisor to all extended attack fires in or near key sage-grouse habitat areas. Prior to the fire season, provide training to sage-grouse resource advisors on wildfire suppression organization, objectives, tactics, and procedures to develop a cadre of qualified individuals.

4. On critical fire weather days, pre-position additional fire suppression resources to optimize a quick and efficient response in sage-grouse habitat areas.

5. During periods of multiple fires, ensure line officers are involved in setting priorities.

6. To the extent possible, locate wildfire suppression facilities (i.e., base camps, spike camps, drop points, staging areas, heli-bases) in areas where physical disturbance to sage-grouse habitat can be minimized. These include disturbed areas, grasslands, near roads/trails or in other areas where there is existing disturbance or minimal sagebrush cover.

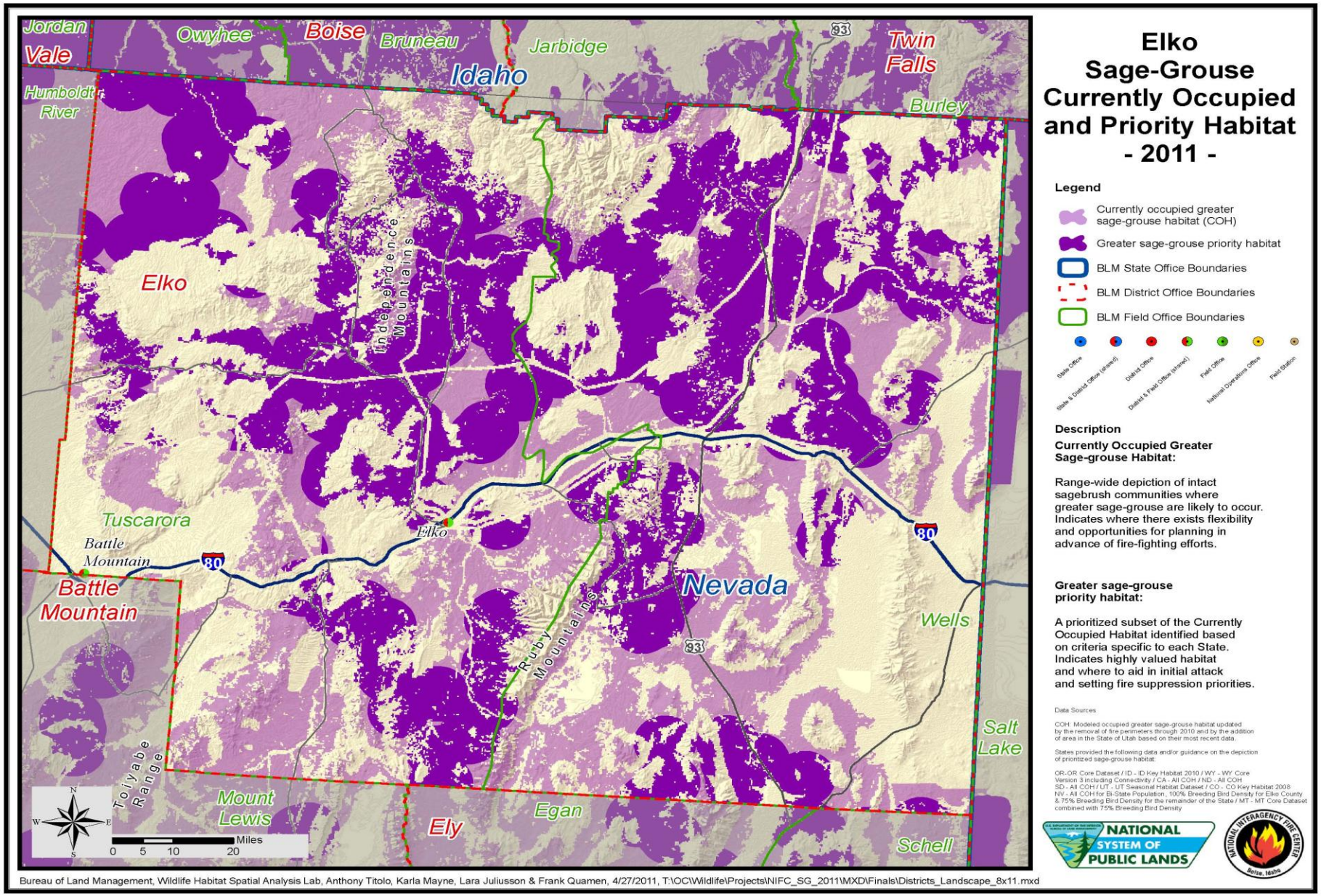
7. Power-wash all firefighting vehicles, to the extent possible, including engines, water tenders, personnel vehicles, and ATVs prior to deploying in or near sage-grouse habitat areas to minimize noxious weed spread.

8. Minimize unnecessary cross-country vehicle travel during fire operations in sage-grouse habitat.

9. Minimize burnout operations in key sage-grouse habitat areas by constructing direct fireline whenever safe and practical to do so.

10. Utilize retardant and mechanized equipment to minimize burned acreage during initial attack.

11. As safety allows, conduct mop-up where the black adjoins unburned islands, dog legs, or other habitat features to minimize sagebrush loss.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Boise
Bruneau
Jarbidge
Idaho
Twin
Falls
Burley
Humboldt
River
Elko
Independence
Mountains
Tuscarora
Battle
Mountain
Elko
80
Battle
Mountain
Nevada
Ruby
Mountains
Wells
93
Salt
Lake
Toiyabe
Range
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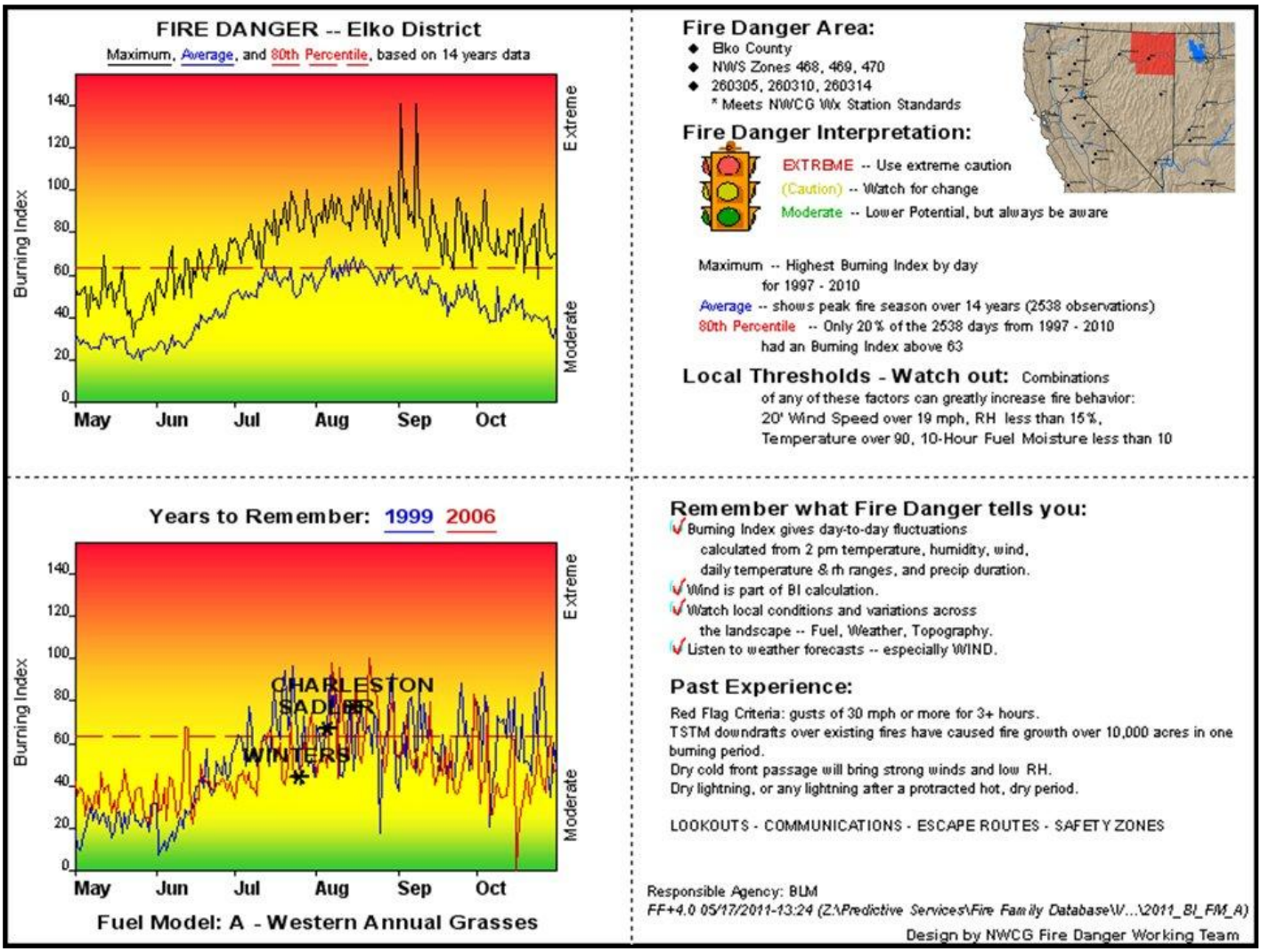
Elko
Sage-Grouse
Currently Occupied
and Priority Habitat
- 2011 -
Legend
Currently occupied greater sage-grouse habitat (COH)
Greater sage-grouse priority habitat
BLM State Office Boundaries
BLM District Office Boundaries
BLM Field Office Boundaries
State Office
State & District Office (shared)
District Office
District & Field Office (shared)
Field Office
National Operations Office
Field Station
Description
Currently Occupied Greater Sage-grouse Habitat:
Range-wide depiction of intact sagebrush communities where greater sage-grouse are likely to occur. Indicates where there exists flexibility and opportunities for planning in advance of fire-fighting efforts.
Greater sage-grouse priority habitat:
A prioritized subset of the Currently Occupied Habitat identified based on criteria specific to each State. Indicates highly valued habitat and where to aid in initial attack and setting fire suppression priorities.
Data Sources
COH: Modeled occupied greater sage-grouse habitat updated by the removal of fire perimeters through 2010 and by the addition of area in the State of Utah based on their most recent data.
States provided the following data and/or guidance on the depiction of prioritized sage-grouse habitat:
OR-OR Core Dataset / ID - ID Key Habitat 2010 / WY - WY Core Version 3 including Connectivity / CA - All COH / ND - All COH
SD - All COH / UT - UT Seasonal Habitat Dataset / CO - CO Key Habitat 2008
NV - All COH for Bi-State Population , 100% Breeding Bird Density for Elko County & 75% Breeding Bird Density for the remainder of the State / MT - MT Core Dataset combined with 75% Breeding Bird Density
NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER
Boise, Idaho
Bureau of Land Management, Wildlife Habitat Spatial Analysis Lab, Anthony Titolo, Karla Mayne, Lara Juliusson & Frank Quamen, 4/27/2011, T:\OC\Wildlife\Projects\NIFC_SG_2011\MXD\Finals\Districts_Landscape_8x11.mxd

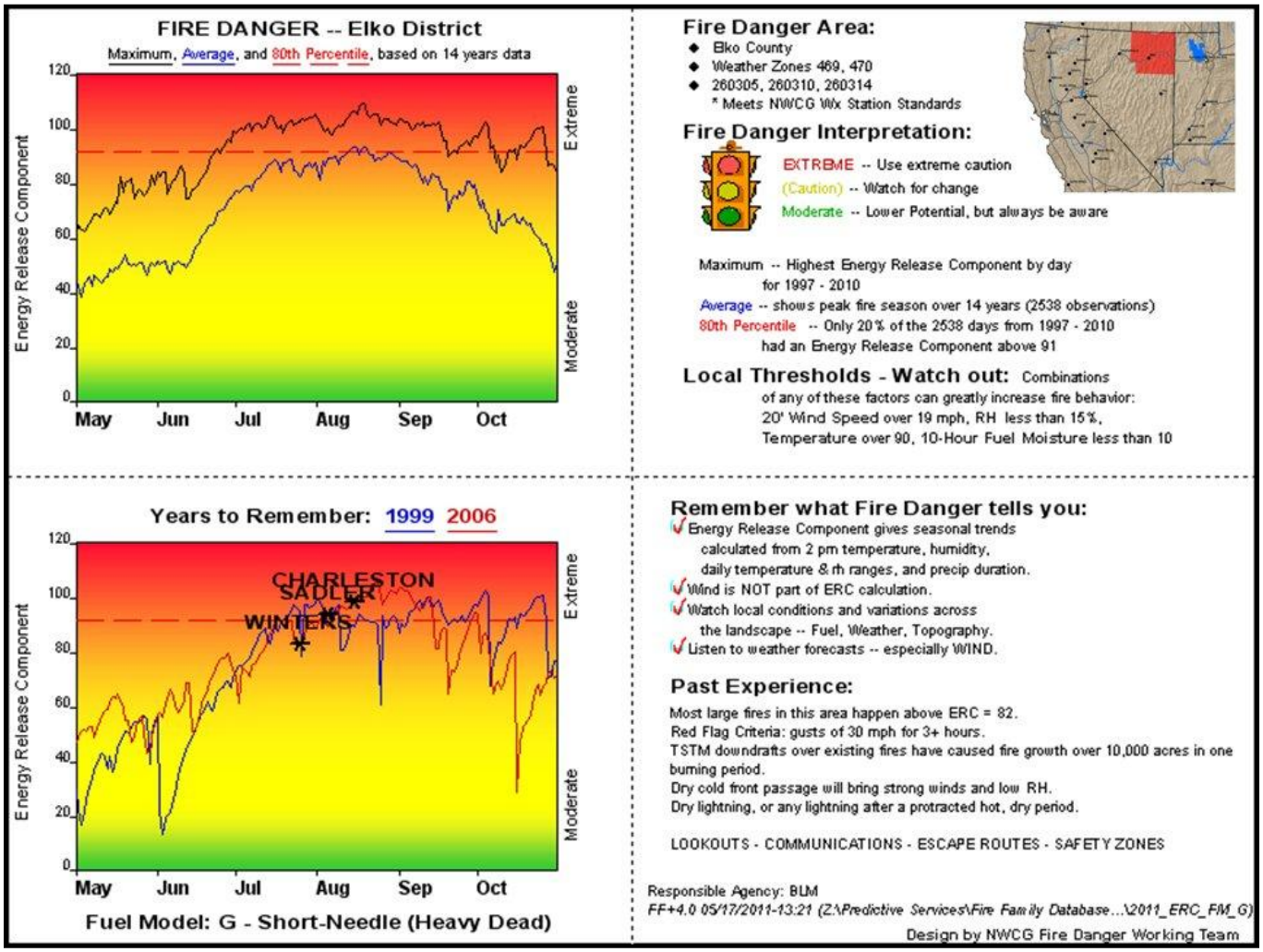
NFDRS POCKET CARDS and FIRE DANGER RATING INFORMATION

Elko District Burning Index (BI) – Fuel Model A



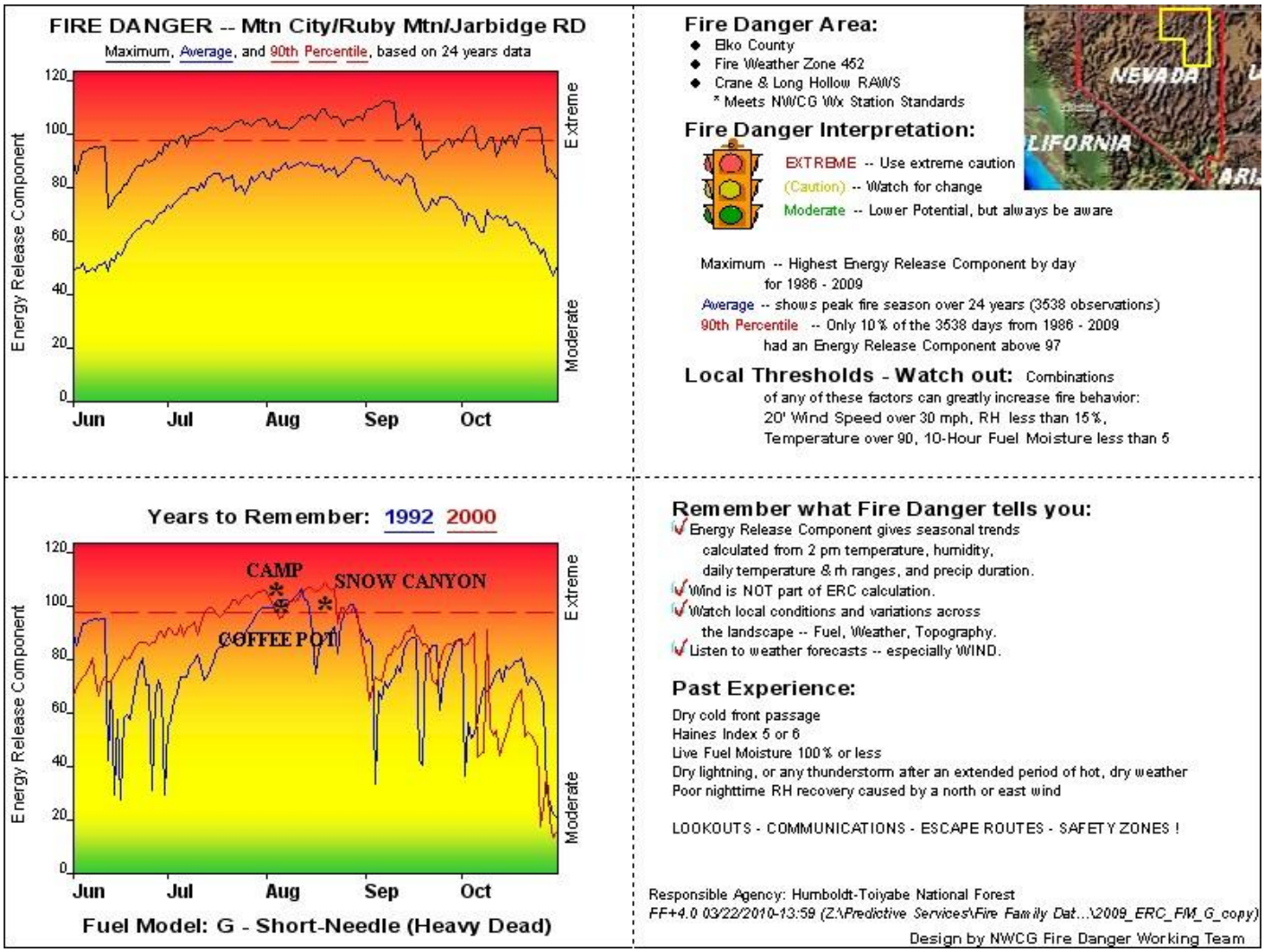
The BI is expressed as a numeric value related to potential flame length in feet multiplied by 10. The scale is open-ended which allows the range of numbers to adequately define fire problems, even during low to moderate fire danger. A cross reference for BI to potential flame length, fireline intensity and descriptions of expected prescribed burning and fire suppression conditions is provided in Table 1 (adapted from Deeming et al. 1977). It is important to remember that a computed BI value is an index representing the near upper limit to be expected on the rating area. In other words, if a fire occurs in the worst fuel, weather and topography conditions somewhere in the rating area, these numbers represent the potential fireline intensity and flame length. These conditions are not expected throughout the entire fire danger rating area at any one time or under less severe conditions.

Elko District Energy Release Component (ERC) - Fuel Model G



BI	Potential Flame Length (ft)	Fireline Intensity (BTUs/sec/ft)	Narrative Comments
0-30	0-3	0-55	**Most prescribed burns are conducted in this range.**
30-40	3-4	55-110	**Generally represent the limit of control for direct attack methods.**
40-60	4-6	110-280	**Machine methods usually necessary or indirect attack should be used.**
60-80	6-8	280-520	**The prospects for direct control by any means are poor above this intensity.**
80-90	8-9	520-670	**The heat load on people within 30 feet of the fire is dangerous.**
90-110+	9+	670-1050+	**Above this intensity, spotting, fire whirls, and crowning should be expected.**

Humboldt Toiyabe NF / Elko Ranger Districts Energy Release Component (ERC) - Fuel Model G



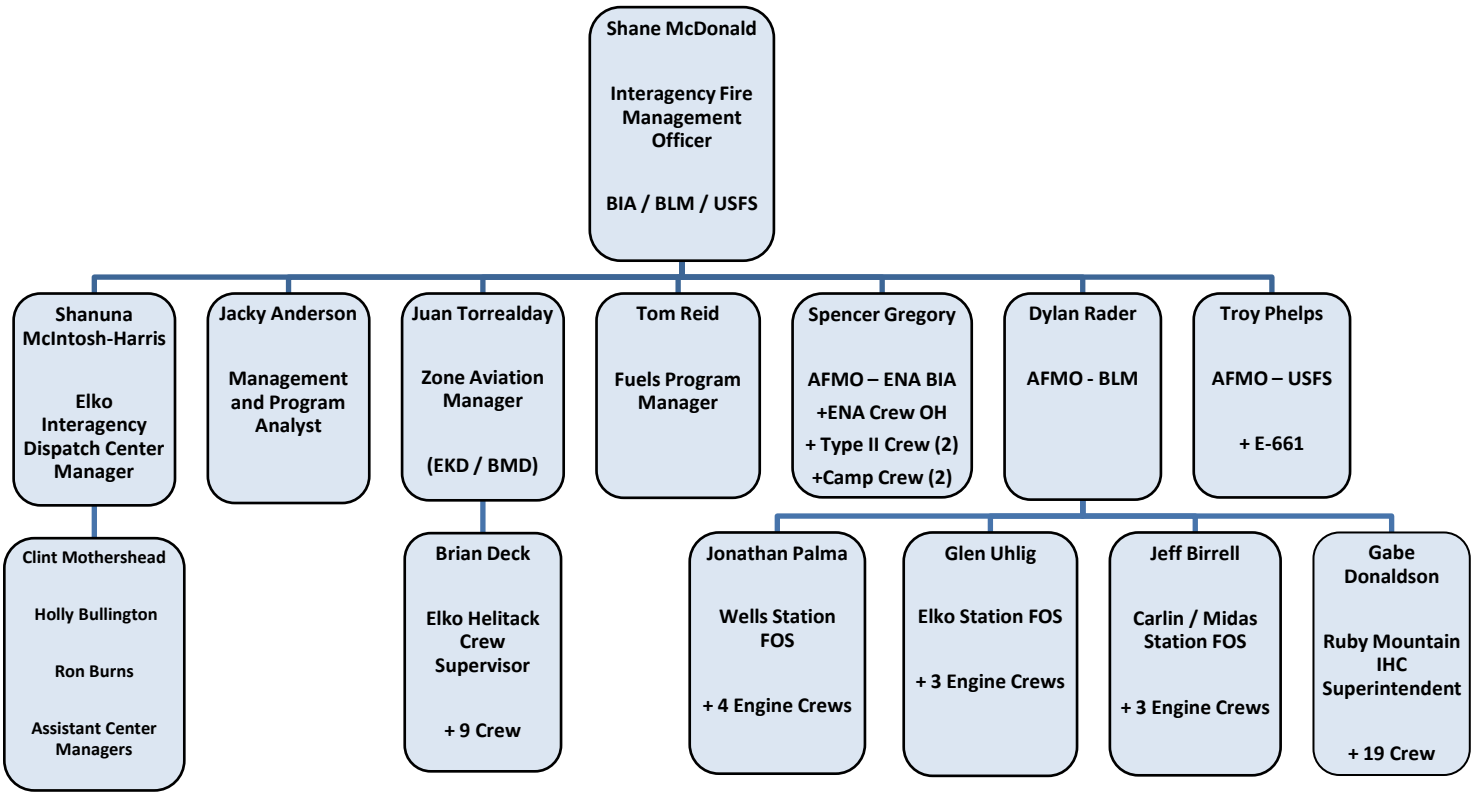
The Energy Release Component is a number related to the available energy (BTU) per unit area (square foot) within the flaming front at the head of a fire. Daily variations in ERC are due to changes in moisture content of the various fuels present, both live and dead. Since this number represents the potential "heat release" per unit area in the flaming zone, it can provide guidance to several important fire activities. It may also be considered a composite fuel moisture value as it reflects the contribution that all live and dead fuels have to potential fire intensity. The ERC is a cumulative or "build-up" type of index. As live fuels cure and dead fuels dry, the ERC values get higher thus providing a good reflection of drought conditions. The scale is open-ended or unlimited and, as with other NFDRS components, is relative. Conditions producing an ERC value of 24 represent a potential heat release twice that of conditions resulting in an ERC value of 12.

NORTHEAST NEVADA INTERAGENCY FIRE PROGRAM OVERVIEW

BLM / BIA / USFS FMO	CH-1900	Shane McDonald	775-753-0304
BLM AFMO	DV-1901	Dylan Rader	775-753-0395
BIA AFMO	DV-1906	Spencer Gregory	775-753-0308
USFS AFMO	DV-6	Troy Phelps	775-738-5171
Fire Operations Fax	775-753-0315	**Elko Interagency Dispatch**	775-748-4000
Elko Station (BLM) - Elko District Office - 3900 E. Idaho Street - Elko, NV 89801 - (775) 753-0200 – Fax (775) 753-0315			
Fire Operations Supervisor / ICT3	BC-1904 (Glen Uhlig)	**775-753-0341**	
3 - Type 4 Heavy Engines	E-1432 / E-1441 / E-1443		
1- Interagency Hotshot Crew	Ruby Mountain IHC	**775-738-4518**	
1 - Type 2 Dozer	DZ-19 (D-7)		
1 - Type II Crew	ENA Crew 1	**775-753-0308**	
Humbolt-Toiyabe NF NE Ranger Districts – 2035 Last Chance Road – Elko, NV 89801 – (775) 738-5171 – Fax (775) 778-6167			
1 – Type 6 Engine	E-661		
Elko Aviation Base – EIDC – 725 Aspen Way - Elko, NV 89801 – (775) 748-4000 - Fax (775) 748-4015			
1- Type 3 Exclusive Use Helitack Crew	Elko Helitack & Helicopter 0CR	**775-748-4050**	
1- Air Attack w/ ATGS	Air Attack 5SA (Aero Commander 500S)	**775-748-4048**	
Carlin Station (BLM) – 103 Hamilton Street – Carlin, NV 89822 – (775) 754-6961 – Fax (775) 754-2359			
Fire Operations Supervisor / ICT3	BC-1902 (Jeff Birrell)	**775-754-6961**	
3 – Type 4 Heavy Engines	E-1446 / E-1447 / E-1448		
Wells Station (BLM) – 152 Highway 93 North – Wells, NV 89835 – (775) 752-3183 – Fax (775) 752-2394			
Fire Operations Supervisor	BC-1903 (Jonathan Palma)	**775-752-3183**	
4 – Type 4 Heavy Engines	E-1440 / E-1444 / E-1445 / E-1449		
Midas Station (BLM) – Elko County Road 724 (Tuscarora Road) – (775) 529-0580 or 0581 - Fax (775) 529-0582			
1 – Type 4 Heavy Engine	Staffed on a Rotating Basis Beginning July 1st		
Ruby Valley Wildlife Refuge – HC60 Box 680 – Ruby Valley, NV 89833 – (775) 779-2237 – Fax (775) 779-2370			
2 – Type 6 Engines	E-761 / E-762 (Not Permanently Staffed)		
Nevada Division of Forestry – Northern Region Office – 911 Falcon Way – Elko, NV 89801- (775) 738-3454			
Fire Management Officer (FMO)	Division 52 (Tim Woolever)		
Elko County Battalion Chief	Battalion 1 (Vacant)		
Eureka County Battalion Chief	Battalion 2 (Sam Hicks)		
Spring Creek - Station 24	E-24 (Type 4) / B-24 (Type 6) / Dozer 2 (Type 2) / WT-24 (Water Tender) / P-24 (Type 6)		
Elko Office – Station 21	E-21 (Type 4) / B-21 (Type 6) / Dozer 1 (Type 2) / WT-21 (Water Tender)		
Wells Office – Station 22	P-22 (Type 6 Engine) / E-22 (Type 4) / 242 (Captain Al Case)		
Eureka County (Carlin) – Station 26	P- 26 (Type 6 Engine)		
Wells Camp	1-2 (varies) 12-24 Person Inmate Crews / 1 NDF Kitchen Unit		
Carlin Camp	1-2 (varies) 12-24 Person Inmate Crews		

The Nevada Division of Forestry (NDF) has jurisdictional responsibility for fire suppression as well as all-risk duties on state and private lands within the dispatch zone. All Volunteer Fire Departments (VFD's) in Elko and Eureka Counties fall under NDF's oversight and responsibility. Due to the interagency nature of our suppression organization, it is common to have overhead, crews, engines, and aircraft from multiple agencies on an incident regardless of land ownership.

BIA / BLM / USFS TABLE OF ORGANIZATION



STATION STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Each outstation has its own SOP. Contact the FOS or Engine Captains at each station for these SOP's. The following guidelines are for Elko Station and Elko District Office:

- Parking for engines and crews is along the east fence; please reserve the engine bays for the local engines.
- The Fitness Room and Ready Room are available for use, including phones, fax machine, copy machine, desks, pop machine, and fitness equipment. Phones, copier/fax machine, and computers are open to use.
- Showers and bathrooms are available for everyone.
- The shop is shared with Force Account; please cooperate and share the shop for both divisions. Feel free to use the shop, but supply your own tools. If you need specific tools or help, ask one of our employees.
- If you are the last engine to leave the compound, whether after hours or on weekends, ensure that all facility doors are locked and gates are secured. Vehicles are to be locked with keys secured during non-work hours. If leaving engines in yard overnight, ensure all cabinets and doors are locked before leaving.

DAILY SCHEDULE

Standard Shift: 0900-1300 (1 Hour Lunch) 1400-1800 -Shift Times Will Vary	
0900-0915	Status with FOS, Complete PM Checks
0915-0920	Fax Morning Line Up to EIDC
0920-1020	Physical Training
1020-1030	Shower
1030-1045	Briefing, Daily Assignments, and Assigned Project Work
1045-1730	Complete Assigned Work
1730-1800	Clean Up Work Areas, Secure Engines and Facilities, End of Shift AAR
1800	Normal Duty Day, Call Out of Service to EIDC, Note After Hours Call Engine
Lunch is 1 hour with staggered start between engines. Stay in contact with Supervisor and EIDC.	

RESPONSE STANDARDS

Local Response During Working Hours	3 minutes
Local Response During Non-Working Hours	30 minutes
Off District Assignment During Working Hours	30 minutes
Off District Assignment During Non-Working Hours	2 hours

DAILY MORNING BRIEFING

Briefing will be held each morning at each station and all initial attack resources and their crews are required to attend. Information covered during these daily briefings will include, but is not limited, to the EIDC Morning Intel Report (includes resource status and NFDS fire danger forecasts) and the following:

Elko National Weather Service Fire Weather Forecast

Western Great Basin Morning Report

NICC National Situation Report & 6 Minutes for Safety

Great Basin Tactical Aircraft Report

Western Great Basin Live Fuel Moisture Report

NDOT Highway Construction Update

TIME KEEPING

Resources will record time daily on an OF-288 or CTR. Times will be signed by the Incident Commander, FOS, or Duty Officer. The 2:1 Work / Rest Ratio will be adhered to for all incidents, even during Initial Attack. In the event that Incident Commander's can justify violating 16 hour work shifts or 2:1 Work / Rest Ratios in order to contain an active fire, ***authorization from the DO prior to exceeding 16 hour shifts is required***. Justification of shifts over 16 hours will require documentation from the Incident Commander and/or Duty Officer. In rare situations where this does occur (for example, initial attack), incident personnel will resume 2:1 Work / Rest Ratio as soon as possible and resources will be restricted from driving long distances (over 1 hour) until adequate sleep / rest can be taken. Falsification of time will result in demobilization and/or disciplinary action.

PROJECT WORK

All employees will be required complete assigned project work. Fire suppression and preparedness / readiness will take priority over project work. Project work will be completed professionally and in an expedient manner.

SUPPLY POLICY FOR ELKO CACHE AND S NUMBERS

To maintain a higher level of accountability for supplies and equipment issued by the Elko BLM Warehouse, and to maintain fiscal responsibility for stores and cache items available from the warehouse, the following policy is established. Items used, expended, damaged, or lost on an incident may be replaced from the warehouse and charged against the incident. Employees must complete the following steps: 1. Complete a General Message Form (ICS 213) stating the fire name, number, person requesting, and items to be issued/replaced. For lost or damaged equipment, all units should also complete a Property Loss or Damage Form (OF-289). These forms must be signed by the Incident Commander. In addition, Jurisdictional Agency Duty Officers (JA DO) must approve issuance of Supply Resource Orders (S#s) for items that are procured outside of the National Cache System. Consumable items (i.e. food, water, batteries, flagging, etc.) and National Cache System items normally used during suppression actions (i.e. hose, hand tools, etc.) do not need Duty Officer approval. Examples of items requiring JA DO approval include clothing, vehicle repairs, pump and saws, IT equipment, cellular and satellite phones, and kits. 2. Submit the completed documentation to Elko Interagency Dispatch Center. EIDC will then issue the Supply Resource Order (S#) for the item(s). 3. Present the Supply Resource Order (S#) to the Warehouse Supervisor to obtain Cache items. For items procured outside of the Cache system, employees may now procure the item through established procurement procedures. Employees are reminded of their fiscal responsibility with regards to incident replacement procedures, and that all items procured against an incident are routinely audited, and inappropriate incident procurements by an individual may result in disciplinary action.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Preventative maintenance will be performed each morning prior to or immediately after physical training. Any deficiencies in equipment must be brought to the supervisor's attention to initiate action to repair or correct problems as soon as possible.

- All engines and equipment will show up with full NUS and be maintained to minimum NUS before being available for reassignment.
- All IA resources are expected to be self sufficient for 48 hrs on fires before requesting meals or supplies to be delivered to incidents.

DISPATCH PROCEDURES

All fire resources are dispatched by the Elko Interagency Dispatch Center. You will routinely be responding with a group of engines or other resources. If possible, we will dispatch you with a local engine or resource. This local resource will assist you with access to the fire and providing local knowledge. Unless you are specifically told that you are being dispatched as a Strike Team or Task Force with a qualified STEN or TFLD, you will be functioning as a Single Resource on all fire assignments on the district. The purpose of being tied in with the local resource is only to ensure you get to where you are dispatched to. All resources are dispatched based on the closest available forces concept.

When an incident is reported during normal staffing hours, the IA Dispatcher will dispatch resources in the following method based on predetermined run cards:

1) **PREALERT**

2) "Wildland Fire, (GENERAL DESCRIPTION OR AREA OF REPORT)"

3) **TONE**

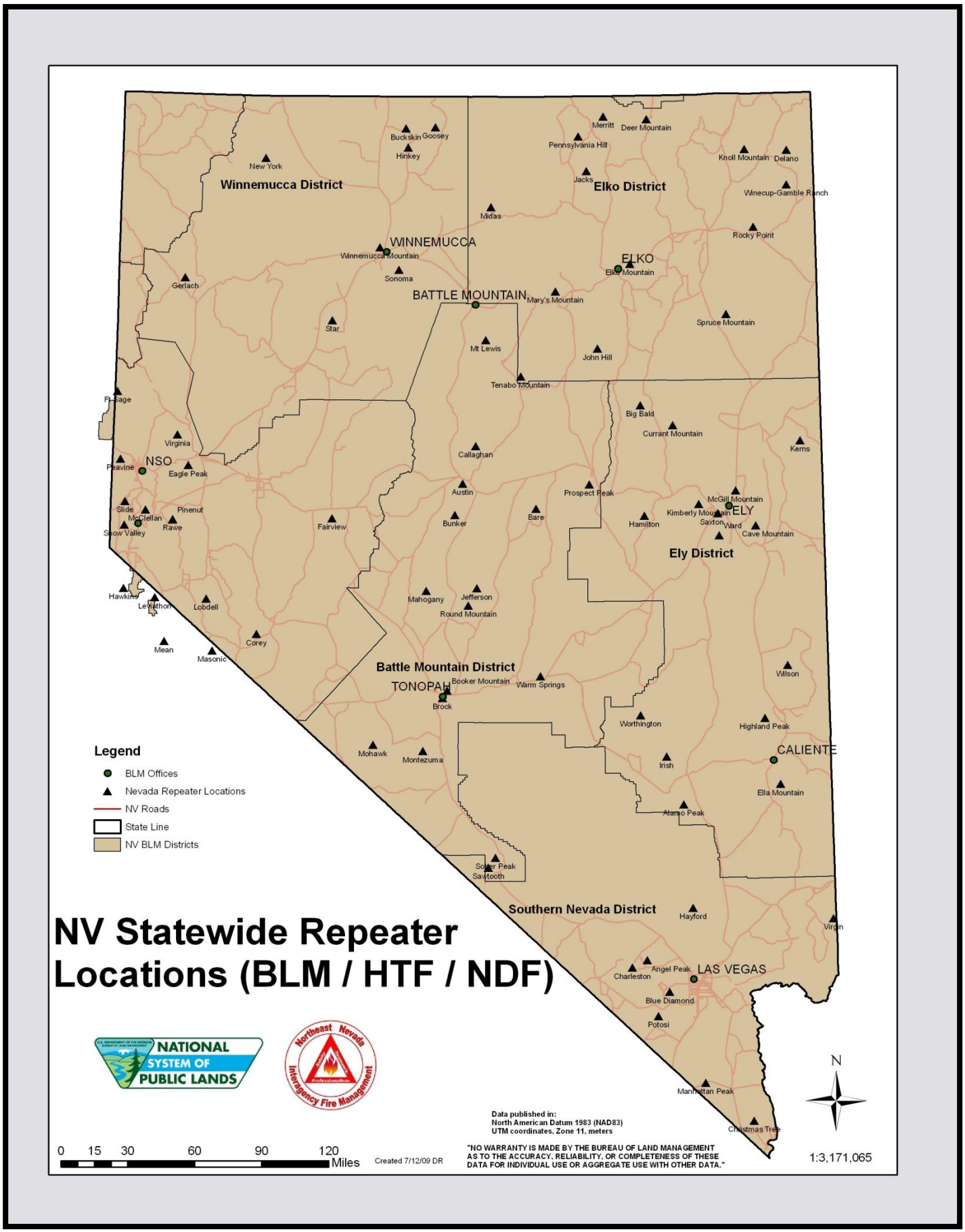
4) "(ALL RESOURCES LISTED ON RUN CARD FOR CURRENT RESPONSE LEVEL INCLUDING ENGINES, WATER TENDERS, DOZERS, AND AIR RESOURCES) respond to a reported wildland fire in (GENERAL AREA OF REPORT or DIRECTIONS TO INCIDENT). Your Command frequency will be (ASSIGNED COMMAND FREQUENCY), Tactical frequency will be (ASSIGNED TACTICAL FREQUENCY), and Air to Ground will be (ASSIGNED AIR TO GROUND FREQUENCY).

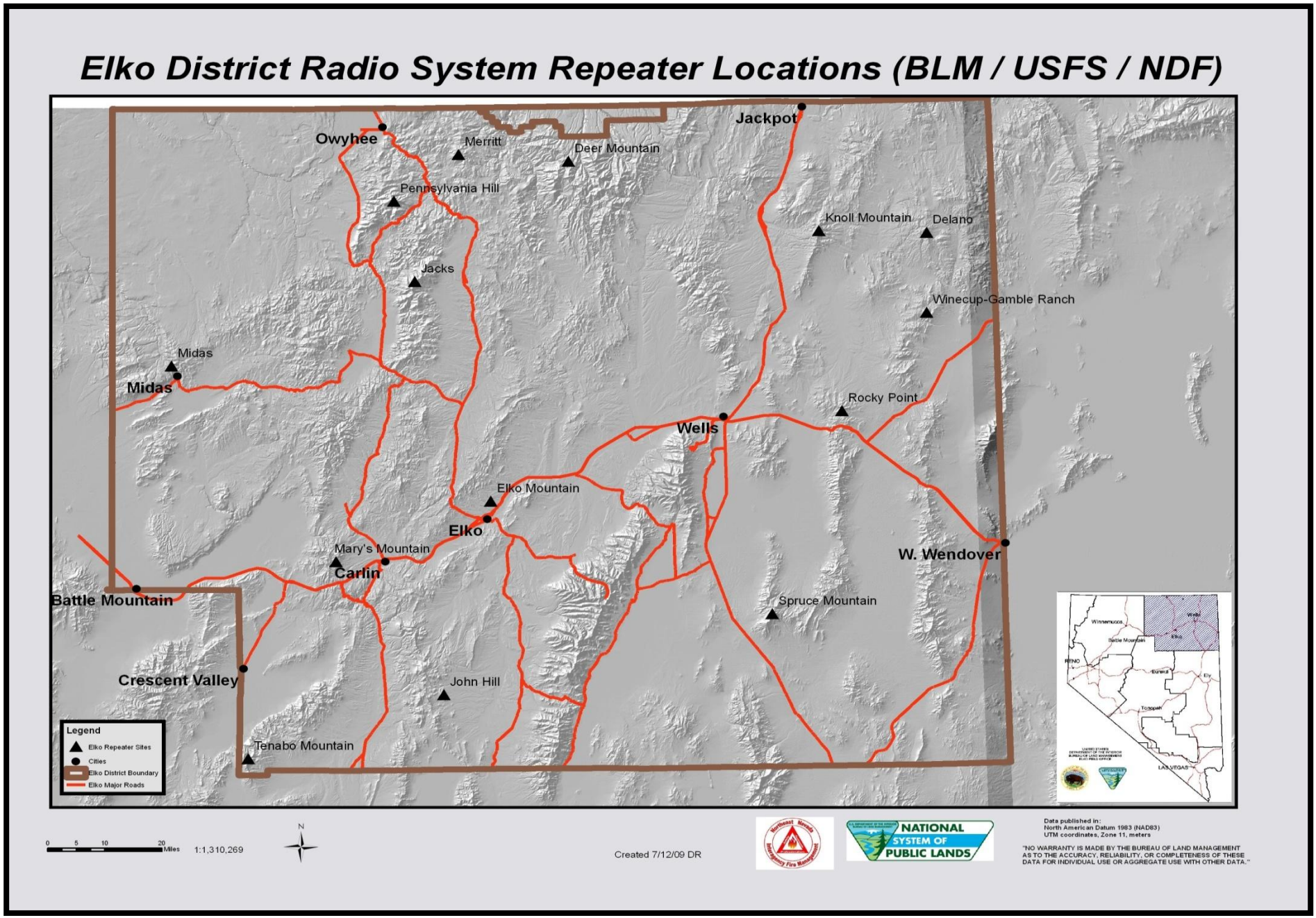
5) EIDC may repeat this on multiple frequencies if more than one agency is responding. This will normally occur on Elko BLM Local or appropriate repeaters at outstations, and NDF Local or appropriate NDF repeaters.

6) Once you are have been dispatched and as soon as you are en route to the fire, using the Command Frequency specified during the tone out, call yourself in service: "Elko Dispatch, (YOUR UNIT IDENTIFIER) is responding to reported fire in (GENERAL AREA OF REPORT)".

7) From this point switch your radio over to the assigned Command Frequency while scanning the Tactical Frequency and Air to Ground Frequency assigned to the incident. Once on scene of the incident, communicate to EIDC that you are on scene using the assigned Command Frequency, then immediately switch over to the assigned Tactical Frequency and make contact with the Incident Commander.

After normal staffing hours the IA desk will dispatch resources following the above process, but they will also follow up with a telephone call to the identified "call engine". That is why when stations call out of service, it is important to identify the "call engine". All resources are expected to remain in communication with EIDC, assigned Fire Operations Supervisor (FOS), and / or the Duty Officer.


Winnemucca District
Elko District
Ely District
Battle Mountain District
Southern Nevada District
WINNEMUCCA
ELKO
BATTLE MOUNTAIN
ELY
NSO
TONOPAH
CALIENTE
LAS VEGAS
New York
Buckskin
Goosey
Hinkey
Merritt
Deer Mountain
Pennsylvania Hill
Knoll Mountain
Delano
Jacks
Winecup-Gamble Ranch
Midas
Rocky Point
Winnemucca Mountain
Sonoma
Elko Mountain
Gerlach
Mary's Mountain
Star
Spruce Mountain
Mt Lewis
John Hill
Tenabo Mountain
Big Bald
Currant Mountain
Kerns
Virginia
Callaghan
Peavine
Eagle Peak
Austin
Prospect Peak
McGill Mountain
Kimberly Mountain
Slide
Pinenut
McClellan
Rawe
Snow Valley
Fairview
Bunker
Bare
Hamilton
Saxton
Ward
Cave Mountain
Hawkins
Lewis
Lobdell
Mahogany
Jefferson
Round Mountain
Mean
Masonic
Corey
Booker Mountain
Warm Springs
Brock
Wilson
Worthington
Highland Peak
Mohawk
Montezuma
Irish
Ella Mountain
Alamo Peak
Sawtooth
Hayford
Virgin
Charleston
Angel Peak
Blue Diamond
Potosi
Manhattan Peak
Christmas Tree
Legend
BLM Offices
Nevada Repeater Locations
NV Roads
State Line
NV BLM Districts
NV Statewide Repeater Locations (BLM / HTF / NDF)
NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
Northeast Nevada Interagency Fire Management
Data published in:
North American Datum 1983 (NAD83)
UTM coordinates, Zone 11, meters
"NO WARRANTY IS MADE BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AS TO THE ACCURACY, RELIABILITY, OR COMPLETENESS OF THESE DATA FOR INDIVIDUAL USE OR AGGREGATE USE WITH OTHER DATA."
N
0 15 30 60 90 120 Miles
Created 7/12/09 DR
1:3,171,065


Elko District Radio System Repeater Locations (BLM / USFS / NDF)
Owyhee
Merritt
Deer Mountain
Jackpot
Pennsylvania Hill
Knoll Mountain
Delano
Jacks
Winecup-Gamble Ranch
Midas
Midas
Rocky Point
Wells
Elko Mountain
Elko
Mary's Mountain
Carlin
W. Wendover
Battle Mountain
Spruce Mountain
Crescent Valley
John Hill
Tenabo Mountain
Legend
Elko Repeater Sites
Cities
Elko District Boundary
Elko Major Roads
0 5 10 20 Miles
1:1,310,269
N
Created 7/12/09 DR
NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
Data published in:
North American Datum 1983 (NAD83)
UTM coordinates, Zone 11, meters
"NO WARRANTY IS MADE BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AS TO THE ACCURACY, RELIABILITY, OR COMPLETENESS OF THESE DATA FOR INDIVIDUAL USE OR AGGREGATE USE WITH OTHER DATA."

ELKO DISTRICT BLM FREQUENCIES

During your briefing you will be provided with the Elko District Frequency Plan if one is not included in this document due to proprietary restrictions. Below are the common BLM frequencies used in the Elko District.

When you arrive, you will need to program two groups into your radio(s). These frequency groups are Elko BLM (Group 1 on the attached frequency plan) and EIDC Mutual Aid (Group 10 on the attached statewide frequency plan.) Normal day-to-day operations will be conducted on the Elko BLM Group 1. If you are assigned to an incident that requires use of the Mutual Aid Group, the IC will activate the group and you will be notified by your fireline supervisor or EIDC to change to the Mutual Aid Group. In addition, Elko BLM has divided the District into three zones- East, Central and West. A separate Group is available for each of these zones that enables you to have most interagency frequencies you may use in that zone in one group. If you have open groups in your radio, these zone groups are available to you as well (Groups 11-13).

2011 Elko District BLM Frequencies

CHANNEL LABEL	USE	RECEIVE (RX)	TRANSMIT (TX)	RX TONE GUARD	TX TONE GUARD
ELKO LOC	Simplex Local	171.5375	171.5375	110.9	110.9
KNOLL	Repeater	171.5375	163.5750	110.9	110.9
SPRUCE	Repeater	171.5375	163.5750	110.9	123.0
JACKS	Repeater	171.5375	163.5750	110.9	131.8
TENABO	Repeater	171.5375	163.5750	110.9	136.5
DELANO	Repeater	171.5375	163.5750	110.9	146.2
MIDAS	Repeater	171.5375	163.5750	110.9	156.7
MARYS	Repeater	171.5375	163.5750	110.9	103.5
FF LOCAL	Local Flight Follow	172.7500	172.7500	123.0	123.0
AIRGUARD	Air Guard Frequency	168.6250	162.6250	110.9	110.9
NATNL FF	National Flight Follow	168.6500	168.6500	None	110.9
EKD A/G34	Air to Ground	171.7875	171.7875	None	None
EKD A/G8	Air to Ground	166.8750	166.8750	None	None
BLM Tactical	Tactical Fire Use	171.6750	171.6750	None	114.8

All Federal Frequencies are narrow band as denoted by 4 digits after the decimal point.

NORTHEAST NEVADA FIRE ORIENTATION GUIDE – 2011 (updated 4/29/2011)

2011 Elko District Frequency Plan (current 04/28/11)

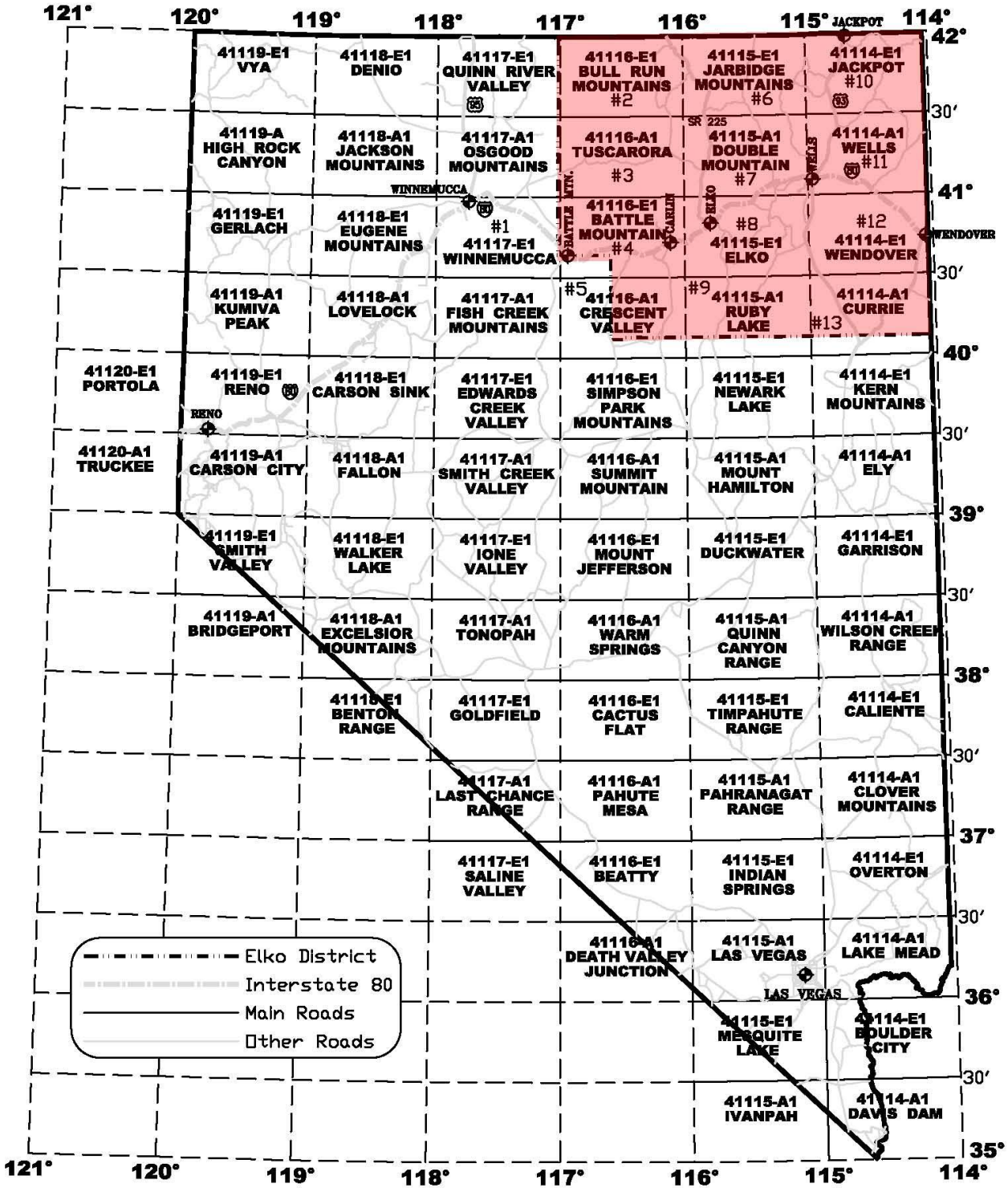
GROUP	Chan 1	Chan 2	Chan 3	Chan 4	Chan 5	Chan 6	Chan 7	Chan 8	Chan 9	Chan 10	Chan 11	Chan 12	Chan 13	Chan 14	Chan 15	Chan 16
1	ELKO LOC	KNOLL	SPRUCE	JACKS	TENABO	DELANO	MIDAS	MARYS	NDFLOCAL	NDF RED1	NDF RED2	NDFWHITE	FF LOCAL	EKDA/G34	EKDA/G8	BLM TAC
Elko	Rx 171.5375	Rx 171.5375	Rx 171.5375	Rx 171.5375	Rx 171.5375	Rx 171.5375	Rx 171.5375	Rx 171.5375	Rx 158.895 WB	Rx 159.345 WB	Rx 158.865 WB	Rx 154.280 WB	Rx 172.7500	Rx 171.7875	Rx 166.8750	Rx 171.6750
BLM	Tx 171.5375	Tx 163.5750	Tx 163.5750	Tx 163.5750	Tx 163.5750	Tx 163.5750	Tx 163.5750	Tx 163.5750	Tx 158.895 WB	Tx 159.345 WB	Tx 158.865 WB	Tx 154.280 WB	Tx 172.7500	Tx 171.7875	Tx 166.8750	Tx 171.6750
	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9					Rx T 123.0			
NV-010	Tx T 110.9	Tx T 110.9	Tx T 123.0	Tx T 131.8	Tx T 136.5	Tx T 146.2	Tx T 156.7	Tx T 103.5					Tx T 123.0			Tx T 114.8
2	WMCA MTN	BUCKSKIN	ALTA	GERLACH	STAR	GOOSEY	NEW YORK	SONOMA	TOULON	HUMB VFD	PERSHVFD	GOVCOM 1	GOVCOM 2	WIDA/G 3	WIDA/G6	BLM TAC
Winnemucca	Rx 172.5750	Rx 169.9750	Rx 173.8250	Rx 173.8250	Rx 172.5750	Rx 172.5750	Rx 172.5750	Rx 173.8250	Rx 173.8250	(Humboldt Co VFD)	(Pershing Co VFD)	Rx 163.1000	Rx 168.3500	Rx 166.6750	Rx 166.8000	Rx 171.6750
BLM	Tx 164.7250	Tx 171.425	Tx 166.2375	Tx 166.2375	Tx 164.7250	Tx 164.7250	Tx 164.7250	Tx 166.2375	Tx 166.2375	Rx 153.770 WB	Rx 153.890 WB	Tx 163.1000	Tx 168.3500	Tx 166.6750	Tx 166.8000	Tx 171.6750
	Rx T 103.5	Rx T 103.5	Rx T 103.5	Rx T 103.5	Rx T 103.5	Rx T 103.5	Rx T 103.5	Rx T 103.5	Rx T 103.5	Tx 153.770 WB	Tx 153.890 WB					
NV-020	Tx T 203.5	Tx T 110.9	Tx T 151.4	Tx T 173.8	Tx T 186.2	Tx T 123.0	Tx T 114.8	Tx T 110.9	Tx T 131.8	Rx T/Tx T 100.0						Tx T 114.8
3	CC LOCAL	FAIRVIEW	COREY PK	FT SAGE	MCCLELAN	VIRGINPK	HTFLOCAL	BLM TAC RP	GOV COM 1	GOV COM 2	NDFWHITE	WHITE2	WHITE3	CCDA/G4	CCDA/G8	BLM TAC
Carson City	Rx 169.9875	Rx 169.9875	Rx 169.9875	Rx 169.9875	Rx 169.9875	Rx 169.9875	Rx 169.8750	Rx 171.6750	Rx 163.1000	Rx 168.3500	Rx 154.280 WB	Rx 154.265 WB	Rx 154.295 WB	Rx 166.6875	Rx 166.8750	Rx 171.6750
BLM	Tx 169.9875	Tx 162.2375	Tx 162.2375	Tx 162.2375	Tx 162.2375	Tx 162.2375	Tx 169.8750	Tx 168.2250	Tx 163.1000	Tx 168.3500	Tx 154.280 WB	Tx 154.265 WB	Tx 154.295 WB	Tx 166.6875	Tx 166.8750	Tx 171.6750
	Rx T 146.2	Rx T 146.2	Rx T 146.2	Rx T 146.2	Rx T 146.2	Rx T 146.2										
NV-030	Tx T 146.2	Tx T 114.8	Tx T 151.4	Tx T 173.8	Tx T 186.2	Tx T 203.5		Tx T 100.00								Tx T 114.8
4	ELYLOCAL	BALD	N WILSON	N IRISH	PROSPECT	KERN	WARD	ELY SOUTH	ELLA	S WILSON	S IRISH	WEST MTN (Ely)	BLM TAC RP	ELDA/G16	ELDA/G6	BLM TAC
Ely	Rx 169.7750	Rx 169.7750	Rx 169.7750	Rx 169.7750	Rx 169.7750	Rx 169.7750	Rx 169.7750	Rx 170.0250	Rx 170.0250	Rx 170.0250	Rx 170.0250	Rx 170.0250	Rx 171.6750	Rx 167.9500	Rx 166.8000	Rx 171.6750
BLM	Tx 169.7750	Tx 169.0250	Tx 169.0250	Tx 169.0250	Tx 169.0250	Tx 169.0250	Tx 169.0250	Tx 170.0250	Tx 168.3750	Tx 168.3750	Tx 168.3750	Tx 168.3750	Tx 168.2250	Tx 167.9500	Tx 166.8000	Tx 171.6750
NV-040		Tx T 114.8	Tx T 151.4	Tx T 173.8	Tx T 186.2	Tx T 203.5	Tx T 156.7		Tx T 186.2	Tx T 151.4	Tx T 173.8	Tx T 203.5	Tx T 123.0			Tx T 114.8
5	LV LOCAL	HAYFORD	VIRGIN	XMASTREE	POTOSI	WILSONAZ	WEST MTN	RED ROCK	FS LOCAL	FS ANGEL	FSCHARLS	FSPOTOSI	USFS TAC	SNDA/G29	SNDA/G8	BLM TAC
Southern NV	Rx 169.4000	Rx 169.4000	Rx 169.4000	Rx 169.4000	Rx 169.4000	Rx 169.4000	Rx 169.4000	Rx 172.5250	Rx 169.8750	Rx 169.8750	Rx 169.8750	Rx 169.8750	Tx 168.7750	Rx 170.5250	Rx 166.8750	Rx 171.6750
BLM	Tx 169.4000	Tx 168.5250	Rx 168.5250	Tx 168.5250	Tx 168.5250	Tx 168.5250	Tx 168.5250	Tx 166.2375	Tx 169.8750	Tx 170.4750	Tx 170.4750	Tx 170.4750	Rx 168.7750	Tx 170.5250	Tx 166.8750	Tx 171.6750
								Rx T 114.8	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9				Rx T 114.8
NV-050		Tx T 186.2	Tx T 173.8	Tx T 151.4	Tx T 203.5	Tx T 107.2	Tx T 114.8	Tx T 114.8	Tx T 110.9	Tx T 146.2	Tx T 156.7	Tx T 123.0				Tx T 114.8
6	BAMLOCAL	CALLAHAN	WRMSPRNG	MOHAWK	PROSPECT	SAWTOOTH	FS BALD	FSAUSTIN	FSBROCK	FSBUNKER	(FS) JEFERSON	FSMAHGNY	BLM TAC RP	BMDA/G28	BMDA/G16	BLM TAC
Battle Mtn	Rx 171.7250	Rx 171.7250	Rx 171.7250	Rx 171.7250	Rx 171.7250	Rx 171.7250	Rx 169.8750	Rx 169.8750	Rx 169.8750	Rx 169.8750	Rx 169.8750	(FS Mahogany)	Rx 171.6750	Rx 170.0000	Rx 167.9500	Rx 171.6750
BLM	Tx 171.7250	Tx 164.8375	Tx 164.8375	Tx 164.8375	Tx 164.8375	Tx 164.8375	Tx 170.4750	Tx 170.4750	Tx 170.4750	Tx 170.4750	Tx 170.4750	Rx 169.8750	Tx 168.2250	Tx 170.0000	Tx 167.9500	Tx 171.6750
	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9						Tx 170.4750				
NV-060	Tx T 110.9	Tx T 110.9	Tx T 123.0	Tx T 131.8	Tx T 136.5	Tx T 146.2	Tx T 123.0	Tx T 131.8	Tx T 136.5	Tx T 156.7	Tx T 167.9	Tx T 110.9	Tx T 167.9			Tx T 114.8
7	NDFLOCAL	NDF PENN	NDF KNOLL	ELKO MTN	NDF TENABO	NSPRUCE	NDEERMT	ROCKY PT	KIMBERLY	NDF RED1	NDF RED2	ELKOFD1	ELKOFD2	CARLNTAC	WELLSTAC	EURKATAC
NDF		NDF PROSPECT	NDF MARYS		NDF GAMBLE	(NDF Spruce Mtn)	(NDF Deer Mtn)					(Elko Fire Dept)	(Elko Fire Dept)	(Carlin FD)	(Wells FD)	(Eureka Co VFDs)
Elko FD	Rx 158.895 WB	Rx 158.895 WB	Rx 158.895 WB	Rx 158.895 WB	Rx 158.895 WB	Rx 158.895 WB	Rx 158.895 WB	Rx 158.895 WB	Rx 158.895 WB	Rx 159.345 WB	Rx 158.865 WB	Rx 154.130 WB	Rx 154.430 WB	Rx 154.145 WB	Rx 154.430 WB	Rx 154.265 WB
NDF RPTRS w/2 NAMES SHARE FREQ PAIRS	Tx 158.895 WB	Tx 159.450 WB	Tx 159.450 WB	Tx 159.450 WB	Tx 159.450 WB	Tx 159.450 WB	Tx 159.450 WB	Tx 159.450 WB	Tx 159.450 WB	Tx 159.345 WB	Tx 158.865 WB	Tx 154.130 WB	Tx 154.430 WB	Tx 154.145 WB	Tx 154.430 WB	Tx 154.265 WB
		Tx T 107.2	Tx T 118.8	Tx T 127.3	Tx T 136.5	Tx T 146.2	Tx T 88.5	Tx T 94.8	Tx T 100.0							
8	HNFLOCAL	FSPRUCE	JOHNHILL	FDEERMT	MERITMTN	TNFLOCAL	FS BALD	FSMAHGNY	FSBROCK	FSAUSTIN	FS ANGEL	(FS) BUNKHILL	(FS) JEFERSON	NWS 1	NWS 2	AIRGUARD
USFS HTF	Rx 171.4750	(FS Spruce Mtn)	Rx 171.4750	(FS Deer Mountain)	(Meritt Mountain)	Rx 169.8750	Rx 169.8750	(FS Mahogany)	Rx 169.8750	Rx 169.8750	Rx 169.8750	Rx 169.8750	Rx 169.8750	Rx 162.550	Rx 162.400	Rx 168.6250
NWS	Tx 171.4750	Rx 171.4750	Tx 172.2250	Rx 171.4750	Rx 171.4750	Tx 169.8750	Tx 170.4750	Rx 169.8750	Tx 170.4750	Tx 170.4750	Tx 170.4750	Tx 170.4750	Tx 170.4750			Tx 168.6250
		Tx 172.2250		Tx 172.2250	Tx 172.2250			Tx 170.4750			Rx T 110.9					
		Tx T 136.5	Tx T 146.2	Tx T 131.8	Tx T 123.0		Tx T 123.0	Tx T 110.9	Tx T 136.5	Tx T 131.8	Tx T 146.2	Tx T 156.7	Tx T 167.9			Tx T 110.9
9	TFDLOCAL	GRANPASS	TFDMAGIC	STFLOCAL	STFKNOLL	TFDA/G23	TFDA/G38	IDTAC1 (IDAHO)	IDTAC2 (IDAHO)	IDTAC3 (IDAHO)	IDTAC4 (IDAHO)	WDDPILOT	WDDDPCRK	UT TAC1	UT TAC2	WDDA/G28
ID/UT	(Twin Falls BLM)	(TFD Granite Pass)	Rx 168.5625	(Sawtooth NF)	Rx 171.5000	Rx 168.5500	Rx 172.3250	Rx 172.7750	Rx 173.8625	Rx 168.6375	Rx 166.8000	(W Desert District BLM)	(Deep Creek)	Rx 166.2375	Rx 166.9625	Rx 170.0000
BLM	Rx 168.5625	Rx 168.5625	Tx 163.0750	Rx 171.5000	Tx 162.6125	Tx 168.5500	Tx 172.3250	Tx 172.7750	Tx 173.8625	Tx 168.6375	Tx 166.8000	Rx 170.5125	Rx 170.5125	Tx 166.2375	Tx 166.9625	Tx 170.0000
	Tx 168.5625	Tx 163.0750		Tx 171.5000								Tx 163.0250	Tx 163.0250			
		Tx T 123.0	Tx T 100.0		Tx T 131.8			Tx T 110.9	Tx T 123.0	Tx T 131.8	Tx T 136.5	Tx T 146.2	Tx T 167.9			
10	BLM TAC	NDF RED1	NDF RED2	NDFWHITE	WHITE2	WHITE3	VTAC 1	VTAC 2	VTAC 3	VTAC 4	EKD A/G34	EKD A/G8	NATNL FF	FF LOCAL	ELKO LOC (BLM)	NDFLOCAL
Elko	Rx 171.6750	Rx 159.345 WB	Rx 158.865 WB	Rx 154.280 WB	Rx 154.265 WB	Rx 154.295 WB	Rx 151.1375	Rx 154.4525	Rx 158.7375	Rx 159.4725	Rx 171.7875	Rx 166.8750	Rx 168.6500	Rx 172.7500	Rx 171.5375	Rx 158.895 WB
Mutual Aid	Tx 171.6750	Tx 159.345 WB	Tx 158.865 WB	Tx 154.280 WB	Tx 154.265 WB	Tx 154.295 WB	Tx 151.1375	Tx 154.4525	Tx 158.7375	Tx 159.4725	Tx 171.7875	Tx 166.8750	Tx 168.6500	Tx 172.7500	Tx 171.5375	Tx 158.895 WB
														Rx T 123.0	Rx T 110.9	
	Tx T 114.8												Tx T 110.9	Tx T 123.0	Tx T 110.9	
21/11	ELKO LOC (BLM)	KNOLL (BLM)	SPRUCE (BLM)	JACKS	DELANO	NDFLOCAL	NSPRUCE (NDF)	ROCKY PT	FF LOCAL	EKD A/G34	EKD A/G8	BLM TAC	NDF RED1	NDF RED2	NDFWHITE	AIRGUARD
Elko East	Rx 171.5375	Rx 171.5375	Rx 171.5375	Rx 171.5375	Rx 171.5375	Rx 158.895 WB	Rx 158.895 WB	Rx 158.895 WB	Rx 172.7500	Rx 171.7875	Rx 166.8750	Rx 171.6750	Rx 159.345 WB	Rx 158.865 WB	Rx 154.280 WB	Rx 168.6250
IA Zone	Tx 171.5375	Tx 163.5750	Tx 163.5750	Tx 163.5750	Tx 163.5750	Tx 158.895 WB	Tx 159.450 WB	Tx 159.450 WB	Rx 172.7500	Tx 171.7875	Tx 166.8750	Tx 171.6750	Tx 159.345 WB	Tx 158.865 WB	Tx 154.280 WB	Tx 168.6250
	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9				Rx T 123.0							Rx T 110.9
	Tx T 110.9	Tx T 110.9	Tx T 123.0	Tx T 131.8	Rx T 146.2		Tx T 146.2	Tx T 94.8	Tx T 123.0			Tx T 114.8				Tx T 110.9
22/12	ELKO LOC (BLM)	JACKS	TENABO (BLM)	MARYS (BLM)	MIDAS	NDFLOCAL	ELKO MTN (NDF)	NDEERMT (NDF)	FF LOCAL	EKD A/G34	EKD A/G8	BLM TAC	NDF RED1	NDF RED2	NDFWHITE	AIRGUARD
Elko Central	Rx 171.5375	Rx 171.5375	Rx 171.5375	Rx 171.5375	Rx 171.5375	Rx 158.895 WB	Rx 158.895 WB	Rx 158.895 WB	Rx 172.7500	Rx 171.7875	Rx 166.8750	Rx 171.6750	Rx 159.345 WB	Rx 158.865 WB	Rx 154.280 WB	Rx 168.6250
IA Zone	Tx 171.5375	Tx 163.5750	Tx 163.5750	Tx 163.5750	Tx 163.5750	Tx 158.895 WB	Tx 159.450 WB	Tx 159.450 WB	Rx 172.7500	Tx 171.7875	Tx 166.8750	Tx 171.6750	Tx 159.345 WB	Tx 158.865 WB	Tx 154.280 WB	Tx 168.6250
	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9				Rx T 123.0							Rx T 110.9
	Tx T 110.9	Tx T 131.8	Tx T 136.5	Tx T 103.5	Tx T 156.7		Tx T 127.3	Tx T 88.5	Tx T 123.0			Tx T 114.8				Tx T 110.9
23/13	ELKO LOC (BLM)	TENABO (BLM)	MARYS (BLM)	MIDAS	JACKS	NDFLOCAL	NDFTENBO	NDFMARYS	FF LOCAL	EKD A/G34	EKD A/G8	BLM TAC	NDF RED1	NDF RED2	NDFWHITE	AIRGUARD
Elko West	Rx 171.5375	Rx 171.5375	Rx 171.5375	Rx 171.5375	Rx 171.5375	Rx 158.895 WB	(NDF TENABO)	Rx 158.895 WB	Rx 172.7500	Rx 171.7875	Rx 166.8750	Rx 171.6750	Rx 159.345 WB	Rx 158.865 WB	Rx 154.280 WB	Rx 168.6250
IA Zone	Tx 171.5375	Tx 163.5750	Tx 163.5750	Tx 163.5750	Tx 163.5750	Tx 158.895 WB	Rx 158.895 WB	Tx 159.450 WB	Rx 172.7500	Tx 171.7875	Tx 166.8750	Tx 171.6750	Tx 159.345 WB	Tx 158.865 WB	Tx 154.280 WB	Tx 168.6250
	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9	Rx T 110.9		Tx 159.450 WB		Rx T 123.0							Rx T 110.9
	Tx T 110.9	Tx T 136.5	Tx T 103.5	Tx T 156.7	Tx T 131.8		Tx T 136.5	Tx T 118.8	Tx T 123.0			Tx T 114.8				Tx T 110.9

Bendix King Radios: Groups 1 - 10 are locked and password protected. Groups 11 - 20 are duplicates of Groups 1 - 10 but are not locked or password protected. Groups 21 - 23 are IA Zone Fire groups . Groups 24 - 25 are open with no programming.

EF Johnson Radios: Groups 1 - 10 are locked and password protected. Groups 11 - 13 are IA Zone Fire groups. Groups 14 - 16 are open with no programming. Contact Elko District Telecommunications Specialist Martin Stampfli at 775-753-0241 with radio issues.

**** ALL FEDERAL FREQUENCIES ARE NARROWBAND - DENOTED BY 4 DIGITS AFTER DECIMAL POINT - WB DESIGNATES STATE OR LOCAL COOPERATOR WIDEBAND FREQUENCIES. LABELS IN ( ) ARE NOT DISPLAYED, FOR CLARIFICATION ONLY.****

Elko District and NV 1:100,000 Map Quad



WILDFIRE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES & RESPONSIBILITIES

INITIAL ATTACK FIREFIGHTERS:

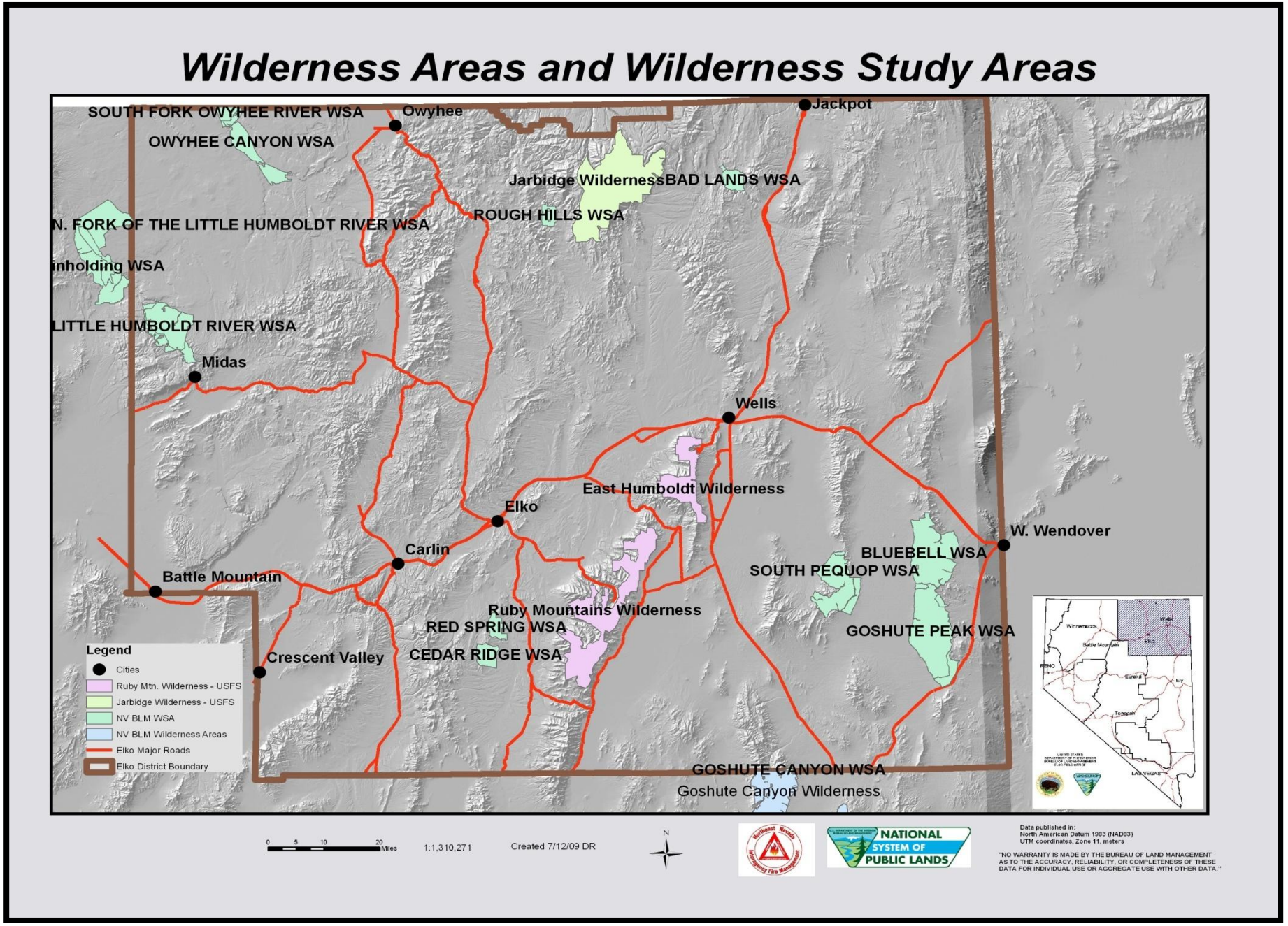
- Note the fire location and direction of spread at the time of arrival to pass on to the Fire Investigator.
- Protect the General Point-of-Origin (GPO) and mark it with flagging.
- Note vehicles or people leaving the fire scene. Get descriptions and/or vehicle license plate numbers.
- Document weather observations for the Fire Investigator (INVF).

INCIDENT COMMANDER:

- Check the GPO for obvious signs of a lightning strike.
- If the fire is lightning caused, report to Dispatch, who will cancel the INVF.
- If there is no obvious lightning strike, order an INVF.
- Ensure that the GPO is protected until the INVF arrives.
- Ask any witnesses with information on cause of fire to remain in a safe area until the INVF arrives. If they can't remain, request their contact information for the INVF.

FIRE INVESTIGATOR / LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER:

- Ensure that you have all the necessary equipment and report to the fire in a separate four-wheel drive vehicle. Ask EIDC to pull up a lightning map for your report.
- Report to the IC and determine if it is safe to start investigation. Check your radio and telephone communication**s with the IC before beginning your investigation.**
- Determine if the firefighters obtained any witness information. If so, gather that information. If witnesses are on scene, gather information directly from them, including contact information, so that the Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) can conduct follow-up interview.
- Determine the GPO.
- Search for evidence of a lightning strike. If none is found, start investigation.
- Place barrier tape around the GPO and guard the area.
- Determine Specific Point-of-Origin (SPO) within GPO.
- Look for obvious ignition device and any evidence. If found, leave in place, protect, and flag.
    - Look for tire tracks and footprints. If found, protect and flag.
    - Complete photo log. Photograph GPO, SPO, and all evidence.
    - Determine GPS coordinates for SPO.
- Sketch SPO, label north arrow, exposure, evidence locations, and distance measurements from a fixed location. Document negative corpus (i.e., what didn't start the fire).
- If LEO is unavailable, collect all evidence, complete evidence labels and log, cast tire tracks and footprints, and complete search of SPO. On hands and knees, using garden tools, a magnet, and a magnifying glass, collect and photograph any additional evidence found during SPO search.
- Maintain custody of evidence, photographs, and documentation until you turn it over to LEO Case Officer.
- Generate report documenting your crime scene investigation (including negative corpus) for the Case Officer. Keep a copy of your notes until all legal matters are settled. Fill out a DI-105 with the Case Officer when you turn your notes over to her/him. As INVF, the Case Officer may request that you return to the crime scene for further investigation.


Wilderness Areas and Wilderness Study Areas
SOUTH FORK OWYHEE RIVER WSA
Owyhee
Jackpot
OWYHEE CANYON WSA
Jarbidge WildernessBAD LANDS WSA
ROUGH HILLS WSA
N. FORK OF THE LITTLE HUMBOLDT RIVER WSA
inholding WSA
LITTLE HUMBOLDT RIVER WSA
Midas
Wells
East Humboldt Wilderness
Elko
W. Wendover
Carlin
BLUEBELL WSA
SOUTH PEQUOP WSA
Battle Mountain
Ruby Mountains Wilderness
RED SPRING WSA
GOSHUTE PEAK WSA
CEDAR RIDGE WSA
Crescent Valley
Legend
Cities
Ruby Mtn. Wilderness - USFS
Jarbidge Wilderness - USFS
NV BLM WSA
NV BLM Wilderness Areas
Elko Major Roads
Elko District Boundary
GOSHUTE CANYON WSA
Goshute Canyon Wilderness
0 5 10 20 Miles
1:1,310,271
Created 7/12/09 DR
N
NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS
Data published in:
North American Datum 1983 (NAD83)
UTM coordinates, Zone 11, meters
"NO WARRANTY IS MADE BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AS TO THE ACCURACY, RELIABILITY, OR COMPLETENESS OF THESE DATA FOR INDIVIDUAL USE OR AGGREGATE USE WITH OTHER DATA."

INTERIM WILDERNESS / WSA FIRE RESPONSE GUIDELINES

This plan affects the following Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)

1. Bad Lands	2. Rough Hills	3. Owyhee Canyon	4. S. Fork of Owyhee River	5. Bluebell
6. Red Springs	7. Cedar Ridge	8. South Pequops	9. Little Humboldt River	10. Goshute Peak

1st: Air Support 2nd: Hand Crews 3rd: Vehicle Use

- Exercise all reasonable alternatives that would avoid surface disturbance. Fire is a natural process and part of the wilderness.
- Use Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) or Light Hand on the Land. Copies of the MIST guidelines are provided below.
- All uses of earth moving equipment, (tractors and dozers), or cross country vehicle use within a WSA requires prior authorization by the Field Manager or Acting Field Manager along with determination that the action is required due to an extreme emergency situation, (THOSE THAT THREATEN LIFE OR REAL PROPERTY).
- Heavy fire equipment (engines) and motorized vehicles will be allowed on cherry stemmed roads and those roads identified during the initial inventory. See WSA maps for identification of those roads. [Other roads may be present as trespass roads, any visible road is better than cross-country use if it is determined that this is an emergency situation that threatens life or real property.]
- The use of natural barrier and existing roads is encouraged in planning fire breaks. Suppression efforts may be limited to "guiding" the fire to take advantage of fuel breaks, terrain, or areas of rock or sparse fuels. This effort is preferred over total perimeter attack.
- Fire camps will be located well outside the WSA.
- Air tankers (retardant and foam), helicopters, handcrews, and power tools can be used under MIST.
- All evidence of human activity must be removed to the maximum extent possible. Every reasonable effort possible will be made to *Leave No Trace* within the Wilderness Study Area.
- Use existing natural openings for helispots. Clearing of new areas must be approved in advance by the Resource Advisor.

REHABILITATION

- Keep in mind that rehabilitating a WSA means returning to its natural state, before the fire.
- Seeding must be with the species present before the fire and it should look natural (broadcast seeding). Only native seed species will be used.
- Most straight lines detract from a visitors experience and show signs of mans effect on the land. Straight lines or paths across a WSA will be eliminated (raked out).
- **Use Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST).**

MIST GUIDELINES MINIMUM IMPACT SUPPRESSION TACTICS

A. Safety

Safety is of utmost importance. Constantly review and apply the "Watch Out Situations" and "Fire Orders." Be particularly cautious with:

- Unburned fuel between you and the fire.
- Burning snags allowed to burn.
- Burning or partially burned live and dead trees.

B. Fire Line Phase

- Select procedures, tools, equipment that least impact the environment.
- Seriously consider using water as a fireline tactic. Fireline constructed with nozzle pressure, wet lining.

In light fuels, consider:

- Cold trail line.
- Allowing fire to burn to natural barrier.
- Burning out and use of "gunny" sack or swatter.
- Constantly rechecking cold trailed fireline. If constructed fireline is necessary, using minimum width and depth to check fire spread.

In medium/heavy fuels, consider:

- Using natural barriers and cold trailing.
- Cooling with dirt and water, and cold trailing.
- If constructed fireline is necessary, using minimum width and depth o check fire spread.
- Minimizing bucking to establish fireline. Preferably move or roll downed material out of the intended constructed fireline area. If moving or rolling out is not possible, or the downed bole is already on fire, build line around and let material be consumed.

Aerial fuels—brush, trees, snags:

- Adjacent to fireline: Limb only enough to prevent additional fire spread.
- Inside fireline: Remove or limb only those that if ignited would have potential to spread fire outside the fireline.
- Brush or small trees that are necessary to cut during fireline construction will be cut flush with the ground.

Trees, burned trees, and snags:

- Minimize cutting of trees, burned trees and snags.
- Live trees will not be cut, unless determined they will cause fire spread across the fireline or endanger workers. If tree cutting occurs, cut the stumps flush with the ground.
- Scrape around tree bases near fireline if hot and likely to cause fire spread.
- Identify hazardous trees with an observer, flagging, and/or glow sticks.

When using indirect attack:

- Do not fall snags on the intended unburned side of the constructed fireline, unless they are safety hazard to crews.
- On the unintended burn-out side of the line, fall only those snags that would reach the

fireline should they burn and fall over.
- Consider alternative means to falling, i.e., fireline explosives, bucket drops.
- Review items listed above (aerial fuels, brush, trees, and snags).

C. Mop-up Phase: Consider using "hot-spot" detection devices along perimeter (aerial or hand-held).

Light fuels:
- Cold trail areas adjacent to unburned fuels.
- Do minimal spading; restrict spading to hot areas near fireline.
- Use extensive cold trailing to detect hot areas.

Medium and heavy fuels:
- Cold trail charred logs near fireline; do minimal scraping or tool scarring.
- Minimize bucking of logs to check for hot spots or extinguish the fire.
- Return logs to original position after checking or ground is cool.
- Refrain from making bone yards; burned/partially burned fuels that were moved should be arranged in natural position as much as possible.
- Consider allowing larger logs near the fireline to burnout instead of bucking into manageable lengths. Use lever, etc., to move large logs.

Aerial fuels- brush, small trees, and limbs.
- Remove or limb only those fuels that if ignited, have potential to spread outside the fireline.

RECREATION AREA USE GUIDELINES

- Recreation sites are critical due to the high concentration of people who may be present. If people are present and the site is being threatened, evacuation will be necessary. If evacuated and closed, let our Public Affairs person know so they can inform the public of the closure.
- Campgrounds and developed recreation sites are limited in NE Nevada. Alternative sites to locate base camps, staging areas, ICP, etc., should be looked at critically prior to taking over one of these sites and thereby excluding the public. In the case of fee areas, there would be a direct loss of recreation fee revenue for each campsite that is not available for rent. If recreation sites are used as staging areas, or for ICP or helibase, the site should not be altered in any way, (no cutting of trees, etc.).
- Established restrooms can be used, but the fire will pay for pumping the vaults before the incident is over.
- Kitchens, water trucks, gas trucks, etc. should be strategically placed so as not to impair water quality, or impair the quality of the recreation area in general.
- If access roads and/or roads within the recreation area are damaged due to suppression related activities, rehabilitation efforts will include grading the roads before incident closure.

***If there are any questions related to the use of recreation areas, please direct them to the Outdoor Recreation Planner, Recreation Technician or the Wells Field Office Manager.**

NORTHEAST NEVADA MEDICAL PLAN INFORMATION

This Medical Action Plan will be used for all incidents within the Elko Interagency Dispatch Center zone of influence, unless incident-specific Medical Action Plans are implemented.

All requests for medical assistance will be made to Elko Interagency Dispatch Center via radio, telephone (775-748-4000), or by calling 911.

Medical Emergency Procedures:

1. Perform scene and patient assessment and initiate first aid.

2. Obtain Latitude/Longitude or legal description of location of medical emergency.

3. Inform Incident Commander or Supervisor of the situation.

    a. Nature of Emergency
    b. Number of persons involved
    c. Is emergency life-threatening?
    d. Recommended evacuation method
    e. Relay Lat/Long or location and ground access information.

4. Incident Commander will contact EIDC.

    a. Relay information from 3a through 3e.

5. EIDC will begin medical evacuation procedures.

6. EIDC will notify Duty Officer(s).

7. If the medical injury is burn-related, refer to the attached Wildland Firefighter Burn Protocol.

Ground Ambulances

Name	Location	Phone	Care Level
Elko Ambulance	Elko, NV	911	Paramedic
Wells Ambulance	Wells, NV	911	EMT-II
Carlin Ambulance	Carlin, NV	911	EMT-II
Battle Mt. Ambulance	Battle Mountain, NV	911	EMT-II
Jackpot, NV	Jackpot, NV	911	EMT-II
Wendover Ambulance	West Wendover, NV	911	EMT-II
Owyhee Ambulance	Owyhee, NV	911	EMT

Hospitals

Name	Location	Lat/Long	Phone	Helipad	Burn Center
Northeast Nevada Regional Hospital	2001 Errecart Elko, NV	40 49 25 115 43 41	775-738-5151	Yes	No
Humboldt General Hospital	118 E. Haskell St. Winnemucca, NV	40 58 18 117 43 40	775-623-5222	Yes	No
Battle Mt. General Hospital	535 S. Humboldt St. Battle Mt., NV	40 38 22 116 56 30	775-635-2550	Yes	No
Magic Valley Regional Medical Center	650 Addison Ave. W Twin Falls, ID	42 34 15 114 29 31	208-737-2711	Yes	No
St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center	1055 N. Curtis Rd. Boise, ID	43 36 48 116 15 12	208-367-3553	Yes	No
University Medical Center	1800 W. Charleston Las Vegas, NV	36 09 33 115 10 00	702-383-2661	Yes	Yes
University Medical Center	50 N. Medical Dr. Salt Lake City, UT	40 46 00 111 50 11	801-581-2121	Yes	Yes

Other Medical Care Providers

Name	Location	Phone
Northeast Nevada Regional Hospital	2001 Errecart Elko, NV 89801	775-738-5151
Elko Clinic	2001 Errecart Elko, NV 89801	775-777-9355
Pioneer Urgent Care	160 12th Street Elko, NV 89801	775-738-2034
Pinion Road Clinic	1825 Pinion Road Elko, NV 89801	775-778-0386
Carlin Community Health Nursing	101 S. 8th St. Carlin, NV 89822	775-754-6354
Wells Rural Medical Clinic	197 Baker Wells, NV 89835	775-752-3322

Agency Provided Medical Care (APMC) Contacts

Name	Agency	Position	Work Phone
Jacky Anderson	BLM	Management and Program Analyst	775-753-0305
Penny Stevens	USFS	Support Services Supervisor	775-778-6124
NDF Duty Officer	NDF	Northern Region NDF Duty Officer	775-748-4000
Home phones or cell phone numbers provided by EIDC (775-748-4000) for after hours and weekends.			

WILDLAND FIREFIGHTER BURN INJURY PROTOCOL

Purpose

This document establishes burn injury protocols for treatment and transportation of wildland firefighters who sustain burn injuries during wildland fire operations.

Policy/Action

The following procedures will be used when employees sustain burn injuries, regardless of agency jurisdiction. After on-site medical response, initial medical stabilization, and evaluation are completed, Agency Administrators will coordinate with the attending physician to ensure that an employee whose injuries meet *any* of the following burn injury criteria (identified by the American Burn Association as warranting immediate referral to an accredited burn center) is immediately referred to the nearest regional burn center. A list of possible burn care facilities can be found at http://www.blm.gov/nifc/st/en/prog/fire/im.html.

The decision to refer the employee to a regional burn center will be made directly by the attending physician or may be requested of the physician by the Agency Administrator.

Burn Injury Criteria

1. Partial thickness burns (second degree) involving greater than 5% Total Body Surface Area (TBSA).

2. Burns involving the face, hands, feet, genitalia, perineum, or major joints.

3. Third-degree burns of any size are present.

4. Electrical burns, including lightning injury are present.

5. Inhalation injury is suspected.

6. Burns are accompanied by traumatic injury (such as fractures).

7. Individuals are unable to immediately return to full duty.

It is imperative that action is expeditious, as burn injuries are often difficult to evaluate and may take 72 hours to manifest themselves. When there is any doubt as to the severity of the injury, the required action is to immediately refer and transport the employee to a regional burn center.

Background

Burn injuries are often difficult to diagnose and may continue to worsen if they do not receive immediate, specialized treatment. The initial evaluation and treatment of these burns often happens in rural medical facilities with limited experience in burn injury care. In the past, this has resulted in evaluation and treatment that did not provide the best care to injured firefighters. Therefore, victims with either severe burns or burns that meet any of the above criteria should be immediately referred and transported to a regional burn center.

ELKO AREA VENDOR LIST

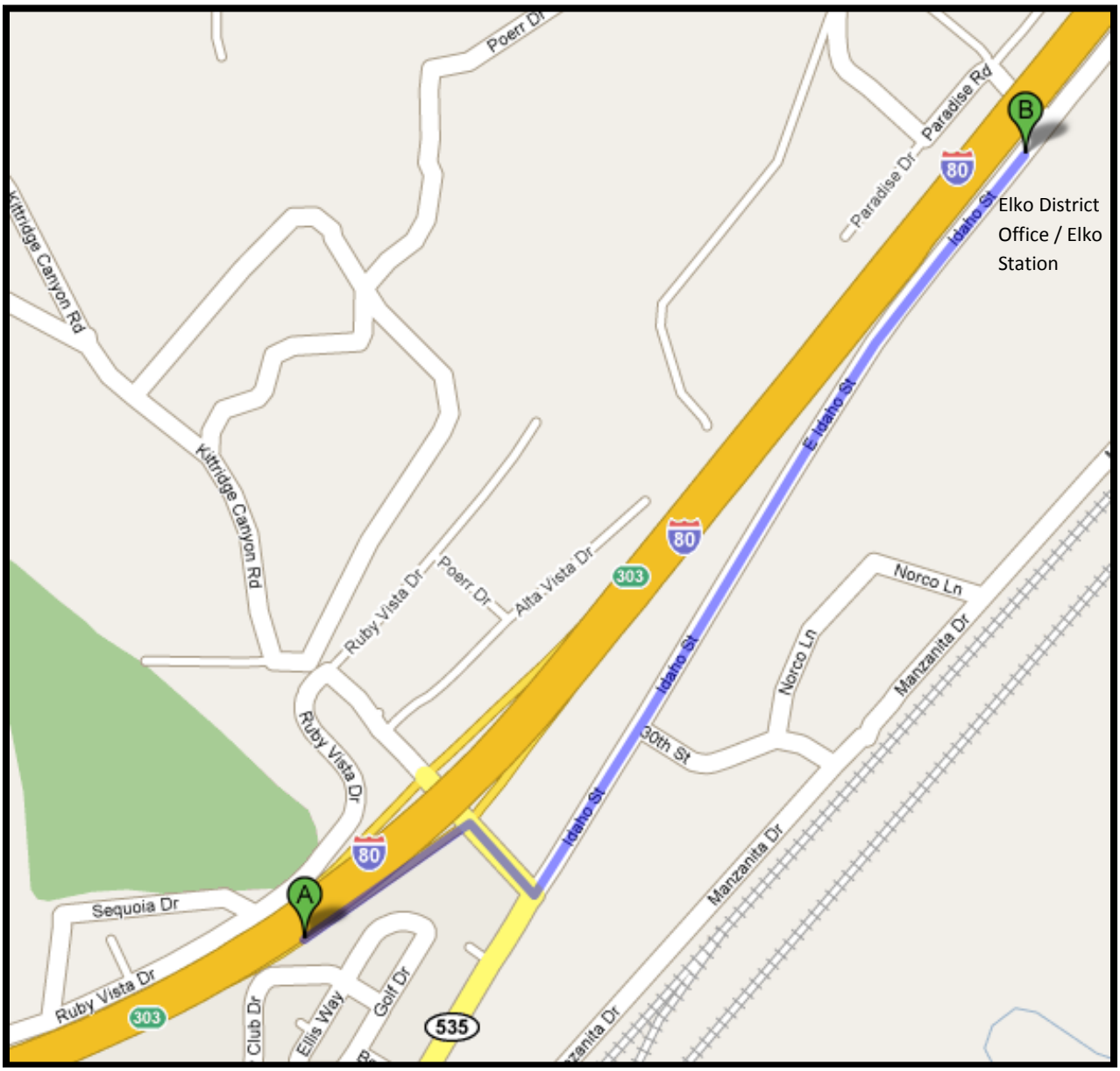
Clothing/Misc.		
Annacabe's (Boots)	416 Idaho Street	775-738-3295
Cedar Creek Clothing	453 Idaho Street	775-738-3950
JC Penny	2190 Idaho Street	775-738-7274
K-Mart	2450 Mtn. City Hwy	775-738-8866
Wal-Mart	2944 Mtn. City Hwy	775-778-6778
Tools		
Builder's Mart	2755 Mtn City Hwy	775-738-8454
Elko Tool & Fastener	3716 E. Idaho Street	775-738-2288
Home Depot	2955 Mtn. City Hwy	775-778-0574
Western Nevada Supply	450 S. 4th Street	775-738-9811
Elko Wire Rope & Mining Supply	4280 E Idaho Street	775-777-3824
Ruby Mountain Pawn	1340 Idaho Street	775-777-3203
Vehicle Repairs		
Big O Tires	330 11th Street	775-738-2877
Les Schwab Tire	650 W. Silver Street	775-777-9303
Clack Automotive Repair	475 14th Street	775-738-8106
Cummins International	5370 Idaho Street	775-738-6405
D&D Tire	1825 Idaho Street	775-738-2161
Dale White (Dodge)	1585 Lamoille Hwy	775-738-8086
Ed's Place	1084 Idaho Street	775-738-3000
Gallagher (Ford)	650 30th Street	775-738-3147
Riverton (Chevy/GMC)	3750E. Idaho Street	775-738-5131
Gary's Oil City & Auto Repair	1940 E Idaho Street	775-753-5969
Murphy's Diesel (Fire Engines)	5241 Manzanita Drive	775-753-6429
Smith-Detroit Diesel (Fire Engines)	4900 E. Idaho Street	775-738-7154
Auto Parts		
Car Quest Auto Parts	480 W Idaho Street	775-738-5116
Checker Auto Parts	1710 Mtn. City Hwy	775-777-3977
Napa Auto Parts	331 12th Street	775-738-8406
Generators		
Cashman Equipment	5150 Idaho Street	775-738-9871
Cummins Rocky Mountain	5370 E Idaho Street	775-738-6450
Ellison Electric	438 S. 5th Street	775-738-6284
Smith Detroit Diesel	4900 E Idaho Street	775-738-7154
Oil Changes		
Big O Tires & Express Lube	330 11th Street	775-738-2877
Chuck's Oil City	1940 E. Idaho Street	775-753-5969
D&D Tire	1084 Idaho Street	775-738-2161
ED's Place	1084 Idaho Street	775-738-3498
Wal-Mart	2944 Mtn. City Hwy	775-778-6778
Vehicle Rental		
Avis	975 Terminal Way	775-738-4426
Enterprise	3750 Idaho Street/975 Terminal Way	775-738-2899
Hertz Rent A Car	Elko Airport 1900 E Idaho Street #3102	775-738-5620

Chainsaw Parts & Repair		
Elko Tool & Sharpening	143 12th Street	775-738-8500
Precision Service	680 B Cedar Street	775-738-5425
Small Engine Repair		
Elko Tool & Sharpening	143 12th Street	775-738-8500
Precision Service	680 B Cedar Street	775-738-5425
Fuel (Delivery)		
Al-Park Petroleum	275 12th Street	775-738-3835
Welding		
Coyler Welding	642 W Edgewater	775-738-9659
Norco	440 30th Street	775-738-8830
Elko Blacksmith Shop	180 S. 6th Street	775-738-3633
Vehicle Towing		
Lostra Brothers	5400 E Idaho Street	775-738-8899
Road Runner	537 5th Street	775-738-5554
Ice		
Blair Distributing	476 12th Street	775-738-5811
Petroleum / Oil Products		
Al-Park Petroleum	275 12th Street	775-738-3835
Carlin Food		
Burger King	1014 Fir Street	775-754-2325
Subway	1014 Fir Street	775-754-6384
Wells Food		
Flying J (Fuel Stop)	156 Hwy 93 South	775-752-2400
Burger King/Subway	Hwy 93 North	775-752-3095
4-Way Bar Cafe	174 Hwy 93 North	775-752-3344
China Town	765 S. Humboldt Ave	775-752-2888
Love's (Fuel Stop)/McDonald's	157 Hwy 93 South	775-752-9915
Quizno's	1237 6th Street	775-752-3608

Elko Lodging Contact List		
American Inn	500 W. Oak St	775-738-7269
Best Western, Elko Inn Express	837 Idaho St	775-738-7261
Best Western, Gold Country Inn & Casino	2050 Idaho St	775-738-8421
Budget Inn	1349 Idaho St	775-738-7000
Centre Motel	475 3rd St	775-738-3226
Comfort Inn, Elko	2970 Idaho St	775-777-8762
Country Hearth, Elko	1930 Idaho St	775-738-8787
Days Inn	1500 Idaho St	775-738-7245
Econo Lodge	3320 Idaho St	775-777-8000
Economy Inn	411 10th St	775-738-8018
Elko Motel	1243 Idaho St	775-738-4433
Esquire Inn	505 Idaho St	775-738-3157
High Desert Inn – Elko	3015 Idaho St	775-738-8425
Hilton Garden Inn, Elko	3650 E. Idaho St	775-777-1200
Holiday Inn Express Hotel & Suites	3019 E. Idaho St	775-777-0990
Holiday Motel	1276 Idaho St	775-738-7187
Key Motel	650 W. Idaho St	775-738-8081
Louis Motel	2100 W. Idaho St	775-738-3536
Manor Motor Lodge	185 Idaho St	775-738-3311
Mid-Town Motel	294 Idaho St	775-738-3515
Motel 6	3021 Idaho St	775-738-4337
Oak Tree Inn	95 Spruce Rd	775-777-2222
Once Upon A Time B & B	537 14th St	775-738-1200
Travelodge	1785 Idaho St	775-753-7747
Red Lion Inn & Casino	2065 Idaho St	775-738-2111
Roadway Inn	736 Idaho St	775-738-7152
Stampede 7 Motel	129 W. Idaho St	775-738-8471
Star Hotel	246 Silver St	775-738-9925
Stockmen's Hotel & Casino	340 Commercial St	775-738-5141
Super 8 Motel	1755 Idaho St	775-738-8488
Thunderbird Motel	345 Idaho St	775-738-7115
Traveler's Motel	1181 Idaho St	775-738-4048
Carlin Lodging Contact List		
Comfort Inn	1018 Fir Street	775-754-6110
Wells Lodging Contact List		
Four Way Casino	144 6th Street	775-752-3344
Motel 6	1561 6th Street	775-752-2116
Rest Inn Suites	1509 6th Street	775-754-2277
Sage Inn	576 6th Street	775-752-3232
Super 8	904 6th Street	775-752-3384

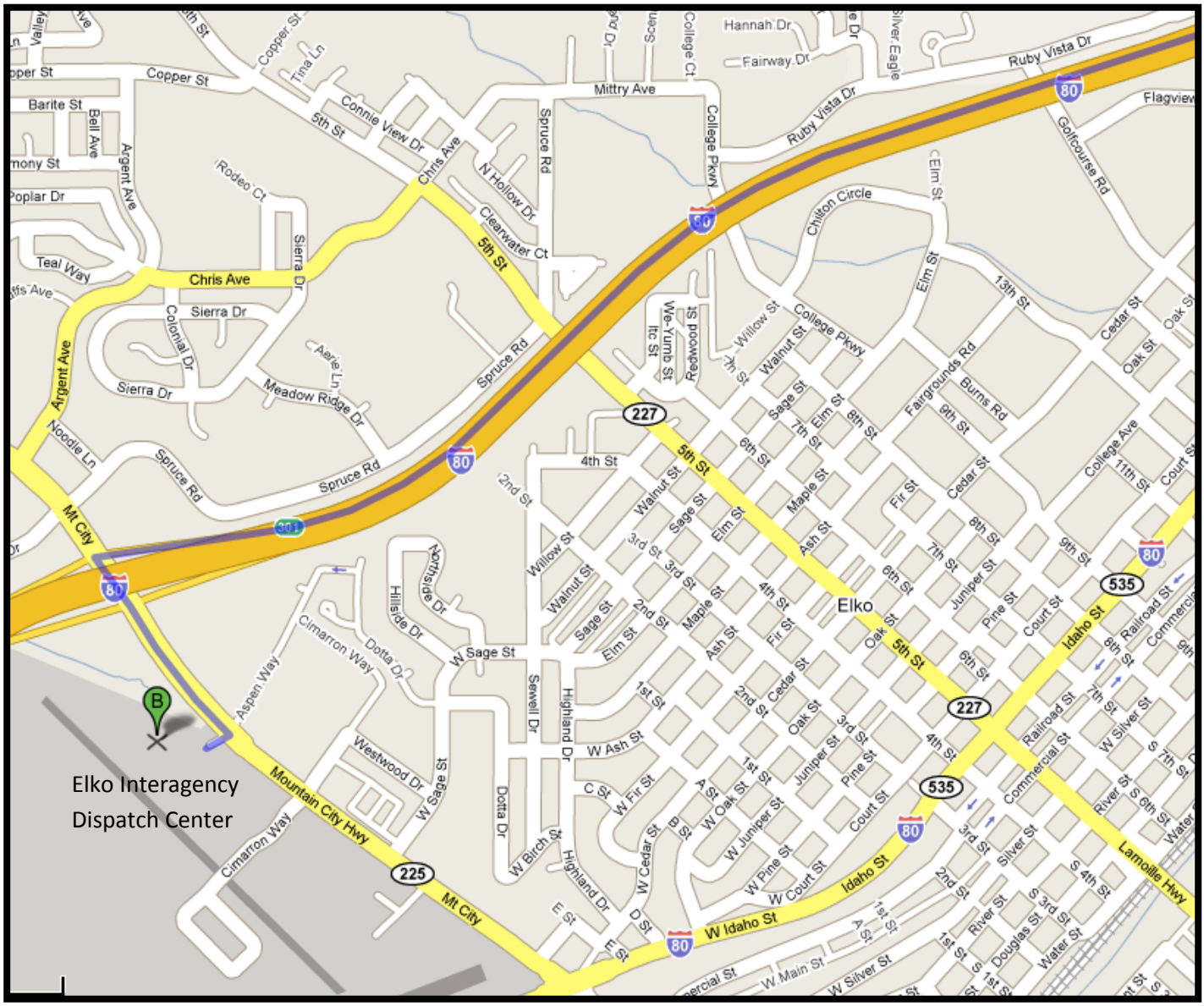
DRIVING DIRECTIONS and MAPS

Elko District Office / Elko Station



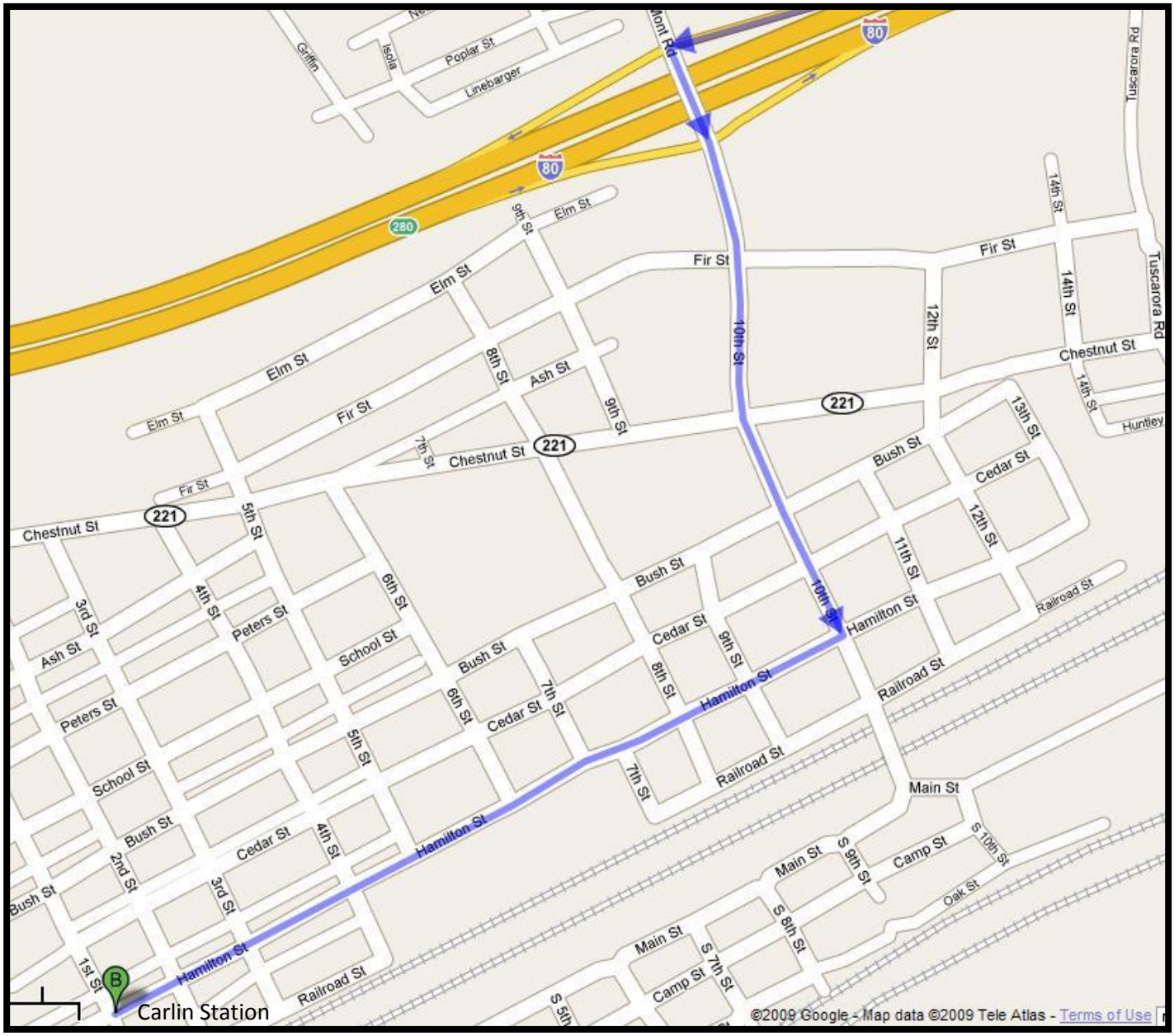
1) Interstate 80 Exit 303/ East Jennings Way
2) Drive South on East Jennings Way for .25 miles
3) Turn Left on Idaho Street, drive for .9 miles
4) Turn Right at 3900 E Idaho Street / Elko District Bureau of Land Management

Elko Interagency Dispatch Center (EIDC) / Elko Aviation Base



1) Interstate 80 Exit 301/ Mountain City Highway
2) Drive South on Mountain City Highway (NV-225) for 0.6 miles
3) Turn Right on Aspen Way
4) Enter Parking Lot / Elko Interagency Dispatch Center

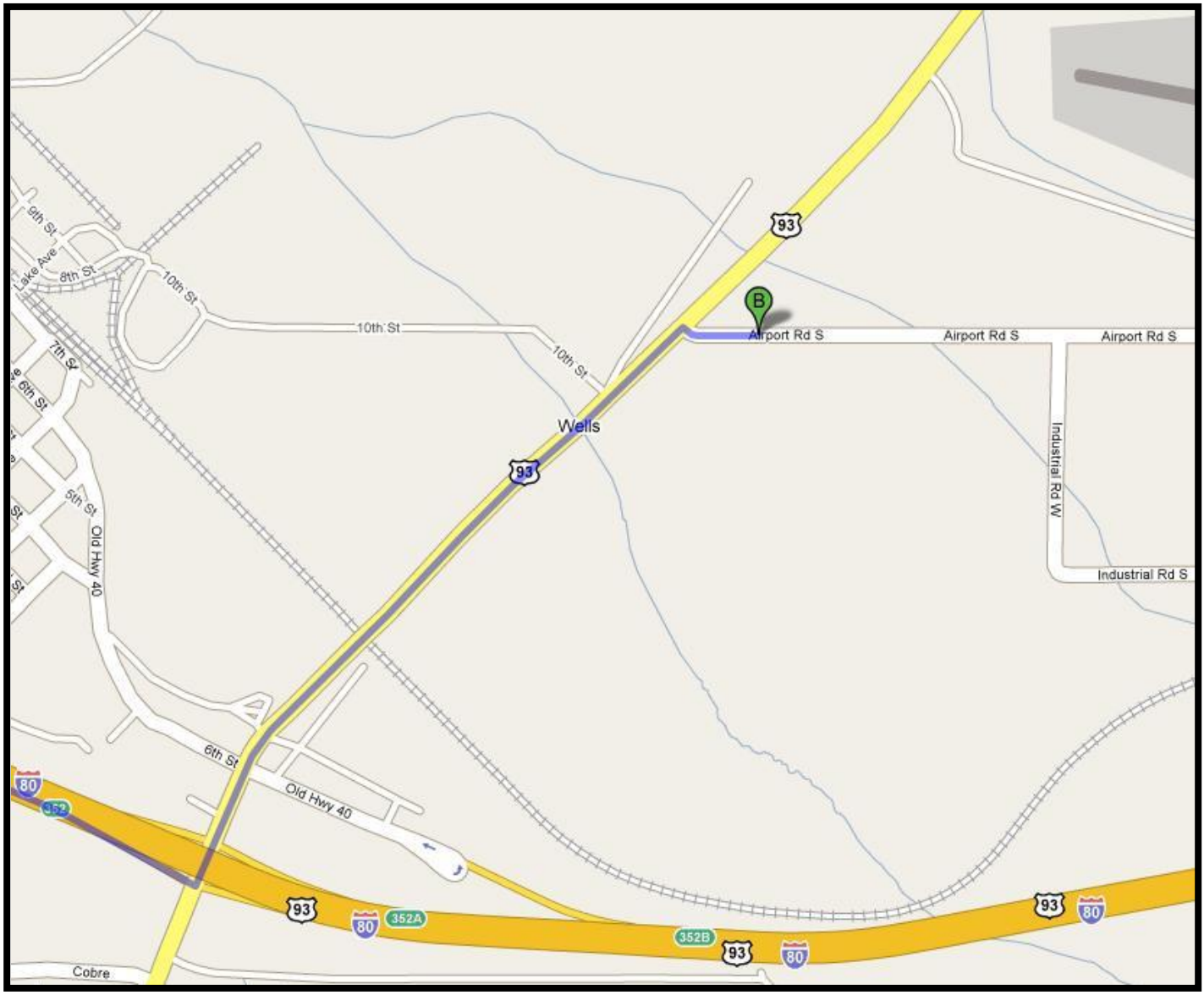
Carlin BLM Fire Station



Carlin is 22 miles West of Elko on I-80

1) Take Exit 280 toward Central Carlin
2) Turn Left (Drive South) on 10th Street / Newmont Road
3) Turn Left onto Hamilton Street
6) End at 103 Hamilton Street / Elko District BLM – Carlin Fire Station

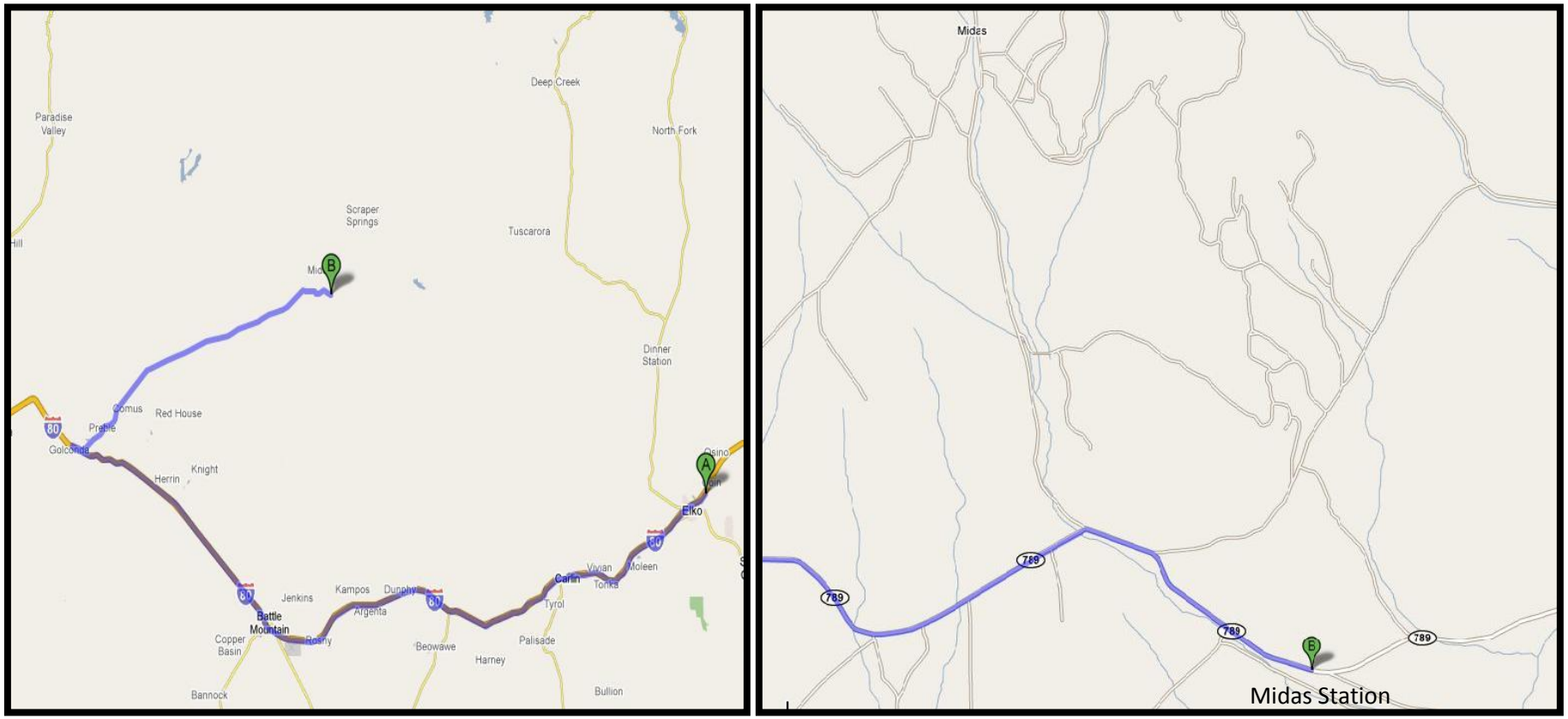
Wells BLM Fire Station



Wells is 50 miles East of Elko on I-80

1) Exit I-80 on Exit 352 (Highway 93 / East Wells)
2) Drive Highway 93 North for 1.5 miles
3) Turn Right on Airport Road South, Station just north of Airport Road.

Midas BLM Fire Station



Midas is staffed on a rotating basis from July – September and is 155 miles from Elko

1) Drive 1-80 West to Golconda (109 miles), exit 194
2) Turn Right, Drive East on Old Highway 40 for 1.7 miles
3) Turn Left, Drive North on Midas County Road (NV-789) for 14 miles, turn right at Midas-Tuscarora Road Junction
4) Drive Midas-Tuscarora Road East for 27.4 miles, Midas BLM Fire Station sits 1.3 miles east of turn off to Midas on south side of road.

NORTHEAST NV FIRE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM BRIEFING ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

RESOURCE CALL SIGN: _____ **SUPERVISOR NAME:**_____ **DATE:**_____

ENGINE CELL PHONE / SAT PHONE #'s:

RESOURCE: OVERHEAD / ENGINE / CREW / OTHER **TYPE:** _____ **REQUEST #**:_____

CREW NAMES	CELL PHONE	ASSIGNED TO:
1.		LODGING:
2.		SELF-SUFFICIENT: Y / N
3.		NOTES:
4.		
5.		

Crew IA Break Down Capability:	Page
___ Overview / Mission / Important Phone Numbers	1
___ Safety Message - Highest Priority, Safety First, Every Time All the Time	2
___ Cultural / Historical / Local Political Concerns	2
___ Fire Weather and Fire Behavior	3
___ Fuels and Fire Behavior Advisory Messages / Warnings	3
___ Great Basin / Northeastern NV Weather Overview	4
___ Fire Weather Zone Boundaries and RAWS (Remote Automated Weather Station) Locations	5-6
___ Suppression Operations / Commonly Used Strategy and Tactics /Lights & Siren Policy/Suppression Resources	7-8
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___ Sage Grouse and Key Habitat Map	11-12
___ NFDRS Pocket Cards / EKD BI – Fuel Model A / EKD ERC – Fuel Model G / HTF ERC – Fuel Model G	13-15
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___ Area Vendors	34-37
___ Phone Contact List ___ Incident Organizers ___ Map Kit ___ Radio(s) Cloned ___ Elko District Ops Guide	
___ Check Qualification Cards to Ensure Qualified for Assignment	
___ Questions / Concerns / Issues	

BRIEFING CONDUCTED BY (Sign/Date): **BRIEFING RECEIVED BY (Sign/Date):**

_____ _____

PERSON GIVING BRIEFING IS RESPONSIBLE FOR REMOVING THIS FORM AND TURNING INTO THE AFMO / DUTY OFFICER